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MISSOURI.

A Comprehensive Survey of the Political Field.

The Outlook for the Republicans Much Better than Has been Supposed—Unpopularity of the Democratic State Ticket—Excellent Republican Local Nominations.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1872.

If there is, under certain conditions, an utterly unknown quantity in the political problem upon which the American people are engaged it is Missouri. Something or anything may be said of almost any other State without outraging the probabilities presented by its recent political history, but of Missouri nothing can be supposed from present attainable facts without running upon shoals of contradictions and palpable absurdity. When the Greeleyites claim the State by seventy-five thousand they only provoke a wonder that they allow Grant a single vote; when the Republicans—as they all do—declare that Grant is to have the electoral vote of the State by a majority as decided if not quite so large as in 1868, they seem to their opponents to be merely Munchausens indulging in prophecy. The trouble with Missouri is the movement of 1870, which the Republicans have been taught by Mr. Greeley was an inexcusable "bolt" for the benefit of that "red-headed" and "fifth-rate politician," Gratz Brown, who is now, however, by the same authority a "justly-esteemed and chivalrous gentleman."

In that strange, eventful contest of 1870 only sixty-eight thousand Republicans voted for McClurg, the regular nominee, and forty thousand must have joined with the Democrats in supporting Gratz Brown, the bolter. It would be strange, indeed, if a political party could be rewelded, reorganized and led into a conflict within two years after such an experience as this with any hope of success, and hence has come the general acquiescence, remote from the State, that Greeley finds his only certainty here. Yet here his opponents deny that he has any surety except that of defeat, and claim that the Republican Party enters upon the present conflict, not only with the hope of success, but with the chances in its favor; and, what is more, they soon succeed in convincing you that they are not talking arrant nonsense.

FORCIBLE FACTS.

There is no difficulty in the Republicans stating matters which are ample justification for the faith that is in them. Assuming that if it can be shown that they have fully recovered from the delusion of 1870 their power to contest the State with hope of success will be conceded, they mention as primary and general facts that of all the prominent Republicans of the State, those who in fact constitute and give purpose to the party, every one is now supporting Grant and Wilson, except Carl Schurz, Gratz Brown and George W. Anderson. Again they cite the undoubted truth that of the more than eighty Republican journals of the State, nearly all of which supported Gratz Brown for Governor, only two or three of minor circulation and influence, are now for the coalition. But not content with these generalizations, they point in addition to their recent large and harmonious State Convention, composed of men who have been the motive power of Republicanism in Missouri from its birth, as proof that their party is united, energetic, aggressive and by no means disposed to lie down as a pavement whereon Gratz Brown can walk to further preferment. If further evidence is desired that Missouri is not one of these of which Greeley can be certain, they furnish the other fact that no party ever made such unfortunate nominations for State officers as have the coalitionists, and none ever made stronger than have the Republicans. On the Democratic side the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor has been withdrawn for ineligibility; the nominations for the minor State positions are conspicuously weak, but that for Governor is inherently vicious. The nominee is Silas Woodson, of Buchanan County, a heretofore unknown lawyer, who secured his place on the ticket through the implacable hostility of the other candidates before the Convention, and who was given the position without that body having the slightest idea who or what he was. But the Democrats were soon speedily furnished with full information on this head by the St. Louis *Democrat* and St. Louis *Globe*, which showed from official records that Woodson had been most suspiciously concerned in a fraud by which the county of Buchanan had been swindled out of more than a million of dollars by railroad bonds. The story is a long one, but its gist is that Buchanan County voted to issue these bonds, but, as was decided by the Supreme Court, not legally. The county appointed Woodson one of a committee to ascertain its rights and duties in the premises, and becoming frightened the railroad corporation also employed him by the following contract which is of record:

Know all men by these presents: that the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, by its agent and President, L. M. Lawson, has this day employed Silas Woodson as attorney, to induce the County Court of Buchanan County, by legal process or otherwise, to issue the bonds of said county in payment of the subscription of 4,000 shares in said Company, made by said county, according to the terms of subscription as shown by the stock-book of said Company; and the said St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company hereby obligates and binds itself to pay said Woodson for his services five per cent. upon said $400,000 subscribed by Buchanan County, in installments, as said bonds are issued. That is to say, whenever the County Court of Buchanan County issues bonds to said Company, five per cent. thereof is to be retained by the Judge of the Buchanan County Court for the use and benefit of said Woodson, said Court taking the receipt of the Company for the full amount of the bonds issued.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH R. R. CO.,
Per L. M. LAWSON, President.

ST. JOSEPH, Aug. 9, 1869.

Received $20,000 in the bonds of Buchanan County, in the discharge of above obligation, except $5,000, which L. M. Lawson paid me ninety-six cents on the dollar for.

NOV. 30, 1869. SILAS WOODSON.

The peculiar phraseology "by legal process or otherwise," stamped the transaction as suspicious, but further evidence was furnished by the fact that Woodson, after the bonds had been issued, induced the county to take a second mortgage, and the road having been sold out and failed to satisfy the first incumbrance, the county has lost its $400,000 and interest for twenty years, making the total amount over $1,000,000. These railroad frauds, of which this is a flagrant example, have heretofore been a crying evil in Missouri, and it was because of one of them that the Cass County murders were committed last Spring. Woodson has attempted to reply to this damaging charge, but it is generally admitted that he has merely confessed it, as indeed he was compelled to, as its gravamen is spread upon the official records of his county. Contrasted with this exponent of the reform for which the Greeleyites so ardently yearn is Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, the Republican candidate for Governor, whose high personal character has received unstinted praise even from his bitterest political foes. The remainder of the Republican ticket is personally equally unexceptionable, and it has been made up with strict justice to the rights and requirements of the various elements of the Republican Party, so that it is as strong politically as personally. While, therefore, the Democrats have been demoralized and disintegrated by their State nominations, the Republicans have been strengthened and enthused by it.

DISTINCT DETAILS.

But these general facts become most valuable only when combined with details that show conclusively how baseless are the hopes the Greeleyites are building on Missouri. It has been everywhere loudly proclaimed and feebly denied that Carl Schurz has dragged off the whole German population with him to Democracy, but here the statement excites only derisive laughter. It is asserted, and testimony that seems conclusive is offered, that so far from this being the case, the magnificent Schurz is now in the proverbial condition of prophets, and without honor in his own country. Lest this may be doubted, the Republicans demonstrate their ability to cut down the majority of 12,579 given Gratz Brown in 1870, in St. Louis, to nothing, and it can, of course, be done only by German votes. To be more exact as to German feeling, a more positive proof is furnished in the Third Ward of St. Louis, almost wholly German, in which the issue was distinctly made between Grant and Greeley in a recent local election. Mr. Pulsifer, the Liberal Republican candidate, was personally unexceptionable and popular, but as the representative of Schurzism he was beaten three hundred votes by Mr. Wahl, the Republican candidate. Again, it is claimed that a careful estimate just made of the Twelfth Ward, another distinctively German locality, shows that it is certain to give a Republican majority in the Fall, although last Spring it went Democratic on a local election. But even beyond St. Louis the same facts are encountered. St. Charles County is almost exclusively peopled by Germans, and in 1870 gave Gratz Brown 2,487 majority, and is now certain for Grant and Henderson by 400. While these facts show how baseless is the claim that Schurz has led the Germans away from Republicanism—and I may add that of the eight German Republican newspapers in the State only three are tinctured with Schurzism—there are many other significant facts, showing how great has been the revulsion within the Republican ranks in general against the schism of 1870. As examples, several counties can be cited, and among them Gasconade, where Brown had 496 majority, and which is now sure to give 350 against him; Johnson gave him 394 in 1870, but is now the other way by about the same number; Macon gave 863 Liberal majority in 1870, and is now depended on to give Grant 100; Cape Girardeau, also having a large German population, gave Brown 1,269 in 1870, and will now repudiate the ticket of which he is the tail; Buchanan, the home of Woodson, gave Brown 1,253 for Governor, and is now almost certain to give Grant a small majority. These are the most of the counties from which precise reports have been received, but the same story comes in more general form from nearly every quarter of the State. In the ten strongest Democratic counties in the State, which are Platt, Boone, Jackson, Lafayette, Ray, Adrain, Monroe, Howard, Calloway and Ralls, a careful canvass gives the coalitionists only 4,785 majority, when they should have nearly double this in this district to make good their boasts. On the other hand, in forty-seven other counties the Republicans have 8,600 majority, which is far better than was deemed possible. These fifty-seven counties are the only ones from which accurate data as to their political condition have been received, but they are scattered generally over the State, and are therefore fair indices of the general sentiment. Missouri has 114 counties, so that just one-half the State has been heard from with sufficient certainty to indicate that there is a reasonably fair prospect that the Liberal majority of forty thousand will be more than overcome. Indeed, so marked has been the change in sentiment of late, that the Democrats who were lately claiming one hundred thousand majority, after the manner of their brethren in New-York, have now dropped gradually, until they will not risk their money on more than fifteen thousand majority for their candidate. Although at a distance the boasts about Missouri continue supernaturally huge, here it is already discovered that the "tidal wave" is apocryphal, and the coalitionists are correspondingly despondent.

THE ONLY UNCERTAINTY.

Liberal Republicanism is not the skeleton in the Republican closet. Nobody is fool enough to suppose there are enough of those who voted for Gratz Brown in 1870 who will sustain the Greeley ticket now to take the State away from Grant. The danger comes rather from the enfranchised vote, and that is feared only because it is an unknown quantity in the politics of the State. It is well known that since 1870 all of those who were disfranchised for participation in the rebellion have been rehabilitated, and it is because their number can only be estimated, and also because of the assumption that they are all Democratic, that they exercise a disquieting influence. The Democrats claim that there are fifty thousand of these votes, and if there were they would certainly carry the State. The Republicans claim that there are only half this number, and upon this basis a careful analysis of the vote of the State, which is generally accepted among Republicans as not worse than the exact truth, has been made as follows:

At the Presidential election in 1868 Grant received 85,671 votes, while at the same election Seymour received 59,788, Grant's majority being 25,883. Of those voting for Grant in 1868 not more than 12,000 will now vote against him, and there cannot be more than a loss of 3,000 by reason of death or removal from the State. This gives him 70,671 of the vote of 1868 which may be reasonably relied upon. There has been immense immigration since 1867, (the most of them coming in that year not voting in 1868,) say at least 70,000 voters, and at least 10,000 have since that time attained their majority. Of those 80,000 new voters, 50,000 will vote for Grant, while but 30,000 will vote for Greeley. In addition to these there are fully 22,000 colored voters, of whom 20,000 will vote for Grant and 2,000 for Greeley. There have been also 25,000 Confederates enfranchised since 1868, all of whom it is supposed will vote for Greeley. The estimated loss from the Seymour vote of 1868 by means of death or removal is 2,000—leaving 57,758 of the vote of 1868 reliable for Greeley. These figures show a majority for Grant of 15,883, making no allowance for thousands of Democrats not Confederates who will vote for Grant or at least not for Greeley.

SUMMARY.

Vote for Grant in 1867	85,671
Gain by immigration and majority	50,000
Gain by colored vote	20,000
Total	155,671
Loss by change of vote since 1868-9	12,000
Loss by death or removal	3,000
Total	15,000
Leaving a total balance of	140,671
Vote of Seymour in 1868	59,788
Gain by immigration and majority	30,000
Gain by enfranchisement	25,000
Gain by colored vote	2,000
Gain by change from 1868	12,000
Total	128,788
Loss by cause of death	2,000
Total balance	126,788
Total vote for Grant, 1872	140,671
Total vote for Greeley, 1872	126,788
Balance majority for Grant	13,883
Total vote of State	265,459

These figures, so far as the estimated increase by immigration is concerned, are purely speculative, although it is well known that immigration since 1868 has been vast, and that it is overwhelmingly Republican. But otherwise the analysis is indisputable, save as to the enfranchised vote, and only because of that can even an idiot in politics claim Missouri for Greeley, or even class her among the doubtful States. If, as will undoubtedly be the case, the Republicans carry all the October elections, there is no State in the Union more certain to vote for Gen. Grant than this.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC TROUBLE.

And it is by no means certain that the coalitionists can poll even a fair proportion of the Democratic vote for the hybrid candidates. There are Bourbons in Missouri as well as elsewhere, but the greatest danger consists in the disaffection of the German Democrats. The *Anzeiger des Western*, the leading German Democratic paper of the State, edited by Carl Daenzer, a man of great ability and having great influence among his countrymen, has never supported Greeley, and is now becoming more bitter against him every day. In addition, the revelations concerning Woodson have induced Daenzer to haul down the Democratic State ticket, and he has succeeded in so exasperating the coalitionists that this morning the *Missouri Republican*, the leading Greeley organ of the State, reads him finally out of the party in this wise:

"The *Anzeiger* is a chronic croaker. It opposes Greeley for President, and a part of the Democratic ticket for State officers, and yet the editor has the sublime assurance to sit as a member of the County Democratic Central Committee, dictating to Democrats the policy they ought to pursue in furthering the election of both national and State tickets. This gentleman, with a backing of say fifty people in St. Louis County, undertakes to dominate both the Democratic and Liberal Parties, and is almost entirely unguarded in his expressions of hostility to both. He opposed the Cincinnati nominees, was a member of the 'Fifth-avenue Conference,' which put forward Groesbeck for President, supported the Louisville movement, and openly avows himself altogether unbound by the action of any political convention whatever; and yet he participated in the proceedings of a Democratic central committee, and undertakes to guide and govern its course. He can, under the circumstances, be regarded as little better than a spy from the Grant camp. His paper is doing all the service it is capable of doing in behalf of Grant, and for the furtherance of the designs of the Grant party in this county and State. The *Anzeiger* must not suppose that its policy is misunderstood. There is not genius enough in that concern to conceal its hostility to everything tending to help the conservative cause in this election. It is full of spite, malignity and jealousy. Its spirit is that of a tyrant, without having a tyrant's power. The Democrats distrust and repudiate it, and only the Grant people undertake to bolster its departed influence."

Mr. Daenzer, who was conspicuous among the gentlemen who sat upon the platform last evening while Judge Stallo was delivering his scathing address on the political iniquity which calls itself reform, will hardly take this scolding of the *Republican* kindly. With the campaign here only fairly opened, it is not easy to say precisely what position he will ultimately take, but it is safe to say that his powerful influence and that of his paper will never be exerted in behalf of the Greeley and Brown swindle upon Democracy. With this great influence against them, with their State ticket in atrociously bad odor, with a large proportion of the Democrats tinctured with Bourbonism, and with the Republican Party active and united against them, it is no wonder the crest-fallen coalitionists already refuse to discount the future, and prate of their prospects in the weak, piping notes of those without hope.

REPUBLICAN WORK.

With this prospect before them the Republicans are entering with great energy upon the campaign, which is not yet fairly opened. Missouri does not vote for State officers until the day of the Presidential election, and it has of late years been the custom to make the campaign short and sharp. That of 1868, which resulted in a splendid victory, was not commenced until about the middle of September, and there is no reason why the same amount of work may not be done in the same time this year. Indeed the State can be much more thoroughly canvassed in consequence of the improved organization which now exists. Missouri now has the same thorough organization, extending down from the State Central Committee, through county committees, to township and school-district committees, which I described as existing in Ohio. The sparer population and more limited means of intercommunication make it less effective here than there, but it answers the admirable purpose of keeping the party constantly on the alert throughout its whole membership, and of disseminating political information, more slowly, perhaps, but as surely as in Ohio. It is now being used chiefly for the transmission of documents bearing upon pending issues, but it will soon be made of paramount importance in that active canvass of the State which Hon. Henry J. Blow, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, will inaugurate next week. The State has now an abundance of local speakers, who are powerful before the people, and next week these will be addressing meetings in every portion of the State. Hon. John B. Henderson, the candidate for Governor, is well known everywhere as one of the ablest public men of the nation, and he will begin an active canvass of the State, which will not be allowed to flag until the day of the election. The observer coming here from Indiana is at first disposed to be disquieted by the contrast, but he soon finds that the Democrats are equally apathetic, and that the campaign has not in reality commenced. Two weeks hence Missouri will be sufficiently alive to satisfy the most exacting. The newspapers of the State already bear abundant evidence that a political campaign is about to commence, and with them it has commenced in dead earnest, as the Republican Press has already shattered the Democratic State ticket beyond the possibility of repair, and has insinuated rather pointedly that such reform notions as seem to have guided Silas Woodson in some of his transactions have not infrequently got the Reformers into the penitentiary. When the Republican speakers get abroad, aided as they will be by such a Press as this, there is no danger that Missouri will be left in ignorance of the duplicity, selfishness and political rascality upon which the great reform headed by Greeley and Brown is founded.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Not much can be said as yet as to the prospects in the Congressional districts, as in some of the districts the nominations have not been made, and in none is the territory the same as at last election, as the State has been redistricted under the new apportionment. There are now thirteen districts instead of nine, as before, and nothing except in general terms can be said of them. In the present Congress the Republicans have five out of the nine members, and in the next they will certainly have six out of thirteen, with two chances to get another, and thus make the relative strength of the two parties the same as now. Until, however, affairs assume a more definite shape than at present, it is not worth while to descend into details, and this subject is therefore left for a future occasion.

E. C.

New Disease in the Connecticut Tobacco.

From the Hartford Post, Sept. 18.

The farmers in some part of the county are complaining of a kind of rot which seems to have affected their tobacco crops after having been gathered into the drying-houses but a few days. In Simsbury, and other parts of the Farmington Valley, accounts are reported of serious damage of this nature, which will undoubtedly greatly impair the prospects of the tobacco-growers in realizing a fair income from that source. The disease is entirely new, as regards the locality named, at least, and the cause is not yet apparent. The rot consists of an unnatural and sickly coloring of the leaves soon after being hung, which commences near the base of the stems, and which it so far affects as to cause the entire leaf to drop off at the least touch. A very large crop of tobacco has been grown this season throughout the Connecticut and Farmington Valleys, stimulated by the high prices realized last year. It is to be hoped that this new trouble may not prevail to any great extent, which may impair the growing reputation of the article produced by our farmers throughout the sections named.

A Preacher Dies in his Pulpit.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, Sept. 15.

Last Sunday Rev. Mr. Landrum, a Baptist minister, in his usual health, dropped dead in the pulpit in the church at Bover, Bedford County. He had sung and prayed, read his text, and was proceeding with his sermon, when he remarked that he felt sick, took a drink of water, wet his forehead, fell back in the pulpit and expired immediately. He is the second one, we are informed, who has died suddenly in that pulpit in the past two years.

HARBOR DEFENSES.

The Fortifications on Governor's Island.

Fort Columbus and Its Batteries—How the Bay is Commanded—The Barracks and Other Buildings.

There are thousands in this City and Brooklyn who daily cross the East River by the Hamilton ferry-boats whose eyes dwell with pleasure on the beautiful green island in the entrance of the channel, who admire the brilliant verdure of its trees, its neat, trim walks, the handsome buildings nestling in the deep foliage of its timber, and the well-kept gardens arranged in terraces extending from the landing pier to the extreme easterly point of the island. In the calm Summer evenings, when the waters of the Bay are like a mirror, reflecting the wooded slopes of the Jersey shore with its spires and buildings, and the rays of the departing sun tinge the evening clouds with purple and gold, and sheet the tranquil flood with dazzling lustre, the sweet music of the band floats across the river, wafting to the ear some delicious melody, suggestive of old long-forgotten scenes in other lands, scenes of old homes and distant friends across the sea—or, as on the Sabbath eve, a hymn, slow, grand and solemn, steals over the water, trilling the air with its melody, entrancing the soul with its sublimity, and breathing the accents of prayer and thanksgiving. Imperceptibly the thoughts are carried away far up beyond the setting orb of day, and involuntarily we breathe that old aspiration of the Church, "Sursum Corda." How often have we heard some weary son of toil exclaim: "How beautiful! What a little paradise that island must be!" Yet, how few there are who know that that pleasing little island is one of the principal defenses of our harbor and City—that it contains a powerfully-armed and scientifically-constructed fortress, with its outworks and flankers, a work on which all the appliances of military science have been used to aid in its perfection, that it is, in fact, the citadel of the stupendous defenses which guard the approaches to the Empire City! Governor's, or, as it was formerly called, Netley's Island, is of the form of an irregular triangle, having its base toward Staten Island and its apex up the East River. It is distant about 1,000 yards from the New-York and 400 from the Brooklyn shore. It contains about seventy acres, and is reached by a ferry from the foot of Whitehall-street. On disembarking at the pier the visitor is shown up toward the main guard-house, a large wooden structure built on a terrace, on which are placed two brass 12-pounder guns. The building contains the guard-room, post-office and the recruiting department. On the right is the ordnance yard and the numerous storehouses appurtenant to the establishment. Formidable 8 and 10-inch columbiads, and 100-pounder Parrott rifled guns are laid along the yard on tressels.

Cannon of all shapes, sizes and calibre are lying about; the small brass swivel gun, Cohorn mortars, long rifled guns, symetrical and light; the chubby brass howitzer, old seige guns of the last century, and ship cannon which may have hurled iron defiance at the "wooden walls of old England." Huge pyramids of shot and shell are piled around, from the enormous fifteen-inch shell, weighing 320 pounds, to the diminutive one-pound ball. It seems somewhat strange that this department should be in charge of civilians. Such, however, is the case, and it appears incongruous to have a man in a tweed suit and smoke-stack doing the honors of the ordnance yard and magazine. When the first Napoleon took command of the army of Italy, the artillery drivers were civilians, and when they brought their guns into position they unyoked their teams and prudently retired to a place of safety, satisfied that they had done their duty and earned their pay. The confusion which this state of things occasioned can easily be imagined and many a battle was lost to the republicans by the immobility of their artillery. Napoleon at once saw the danger and made the drivers and supernumeraries don the uniform and become regular soldiers. A well-kept walk overshadowed and canopied by trees leads to the principal work on the island, Fort Columbus. On the left, as you advance, is the parade-ground on the green-carpeted slope of the glacis, fringed around the east side with fine old trees.

In a secluded glade, and in front of the General's quarters, is a pretty kiosk for the band. A battery of four brass field-pieces is placed in front of the parade ground. A sudden turn in the path brings the visitor through a cutting in the glacis to the covered way in front of the draw-bridge and the entrance to the Fort. The work is constructed on a square, with bastions. On its western face the curtain between the bastions is broken and a redan thrown out, the faces of which are flanked by the bastions at each side. The rampart is rivetted with solid masonry, and the counterscarp—with brick. The relief of the work is about 20 feet, and the ditch is about 30 feet wide by 15 deep. The parapet is of brick and sod, revetted on the interior with flags. It mounts about eighty guns en barbette, and takes 800 men to garrison it. The salients of the bastion are armed with fifteen-inch columbiads, weighing 49,100 pounds, and throwing a shell of 320 pounds, 5,730 yards—over 3½ miles.

The gate of the work is a massive structure of brown stone, surmounted by a dilapidated trophy of arms. Spanning the ditch is a bridge supported on stone abutments. The gate is provided with the usual drawbridge, passing over which we arrive at the square in the interior of the Fort. Here is a nice shady spot, where the hot rays of the noonday sun cannot penetrate the thick foliage of the trees with which it is surrounded. Buildings inclose the square, the basements being used as dining-hall, kitchens, bakery and other offices; the second floor on each side is occupied by the permanent companies, and is ornamented by a handsome verandah running along the fronts. Turning to the left and ascending the slope of the banquette, the north-east bastion is reached. This part of the work flanks the approaches to the gate and its guns sweep the eastern curtain. A number of ten-pound Parrott rifled guns and eight and ten-inch columbiads are mounted on this bastion. Its north-west face commands the East River. The south-east is directed on Buttermilk Channel and commands and enfilades South Fort. Looking east, South Fort is beneath us, across the parade-ground, down toward those deep green trees; between the church and the cemetery, you can see the white walls of the fort. Passing along the crest of the parapet and turning to the right, the principal face of the work is seen looking directly toward Staten Island. Here are the heaviest batteries, no less than thirty ten-inch guns being in position. Through the curtain a gate is pierced, and a path out through the glacis leads to Castle William. Another turn to the right brings the visitor to that part of the work commanding the Hudson and East Rivers and Ellis' Island. In rear of the redan, before mentioned, is the magazine, having its principal entrance on the west side of the square. Its gates are covered with sheets of copper, and are splinter-proof. Here is stored an immense amount of powder and fixed ammunition for large and small arms. Leaving Fort Columbus by the southern postern and proceeding along the slope of the glacis, Castle William is reached. This work, built in 1811, is a circular stone casemented fort, and is pierced for eighty-four guns in three tiers; it mounts six fifteen-inch guns en barbette. The gorge of the Castle is closed by a wall about eighteen feet high, in which is the gate. The guns are all withdrawn from the casemates, and the fort is now used as quarters for the recruits. The upper tier has been converted into a prison for soldiers sentenced to periods of imprisonment of not less than twelve months. This part of the island is bare of timber or any cover which would interfere with the fire of the guns of Fort Columbus or give shelter to an enemy. Along the southern shore, from Castle William to South Fort, a powerful battery is in course of erection, some of the magazines being already built and the outline of the work traced. It will be armed with thirty-six fifteen-inch guns, and will completely sweep the upper bay. The water in front shoals to 400 yards from the shore. On the east point of the island is the cemetery, with its drooping willows and white head-stones, the latter containing many an affecting tribute from sorrowing comrades to the memory of the poor soldier who sleeps beneath. The South Fort is situated on the south-eastern extremity of the island. It is what is known as a lunette—an angular work with returns and a closed gorge, mounting eighteen heavy guns. The rear is closed by a barracks occupied by the music corps. This work commands the entrance to Buttermilk Channel in an oblique direction. A row of pretty frame-cottages, recently erected in the rear of the fort, to replace the old "Rotten-row," the stronghold of yellow fever, adds much to the beauty of this part of the island. Immediately adjoining is the church, a very artistic frame structure, with an ornamental front, surmounted by a cross, and embosomed in fine timber. The hospital and its dependencies are on the right and occupy a large area. Here, also, is a large hall used for theatrical entertainments, which are frequently given by the amateurs of the garrison. Proceeding along the quaint red-brick path, and under the trees, we reach the officers' quarters and Governor's residence—all commodious and handsome buildings—each with its flower and vegetable garden, its trellised vines and odoriferous creeping plants, until we have made the circuit of the entire island and again arrive at the main guard, the point of embarkation. From the description of the works on the island here given, it will be seen the immense number of guns, all of the largest calibre, which can be brought to bear in the defense of the upper Bay. Artillery plays the most important part in sea-coast and harbor defenses, more especially now that the calibre of guns has been so much increased. One single well-directed shot would endanger the safety of the largest ship. The fixed position of land batteries and the small surface they present give them an immense advantage over ships. So it has been laid down by competent military authorities that a land battery of four guns is capable of competing advantageously with a ship of 120. Experiments have demonstrated that spherical shot at short range, and high initial velocities will penetrate the thickest armor-plating. The conical rifled projectile, moving at a lower velocity, say a twelve-inch Parrot, the weight of its bolt being 570 pounds, would at long range penetrate the strongest iron-clad afloat. The nine-pound flat-headed bolt fired from Whitworth's rifled gun penetrated, at 500 yards, seven and a half inches of rolled iron-plating and nine inches of teak. The guns of the forts on Governor's Island are effective up to nearly four miles, that is to Staten Island; but supposing the shot fell short of its object, it loses none of its force by ricochetting on smooth water; striking the water at 1,200 yards, it still retains sufficient force to penetrate the largest wooden ship up to a greater distance. Then again, the firing from ships is very uncertain, on account of the motion. When the range is shortened, the fire improves; but it brings the ship within close range of the guns of the battery. Thus it will be seen the chances which a naval invading force would have in attempting to shell New-York or Brooklyn. If any of the fleet succeeded in passing the works at the Narrows, running the gauntlet of Forts Hamilton, Richmond and Tompkins, the doomed crafts would find themselves in a hornet's nest, hostile forts behind, Forts Wood, on Bedloe's Island; Fort Gibson, on Ellis' Island, taking him in flank, and the powerful works of Governor's Island in front, would soon crush the audacious invader and send his iron-clads to eternal oblivion beneath the waters of the Bay.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S RECORD.

Excellent Results of the President's Reform Policy—Facts for the Voters of the Union—Letter of Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania.

Hon. William D. Kelley, in his letter accepting the Republican nomination for re-election to Congress from the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, presents a concise statement of some of the great reforms instituted and successfully carried through by President Grant. He says:

To the record of *General* Grant I need not refer. The American citizen who is not familiar with it is ignorant of the most thrilling chapters in the military history of his country. Nor will the history of President Grant's first term be less memorable. Indeed, I can recall no Administration with which, in its efforts to reduce the patronage and personal power of the Government and to secure the prosperity and lessen the burdens of the people, it does not compare most favorably. To appreciate the services it has rendered the Southern States by suppressing anarchy and restoring their rights to outraged "carpet-baggers," "scalawags" and colored citizens in the Carolinas, Tennessee, Mississippi and elsewhere, one has but to study the condition of Southern society, the temper and purposes of its dominant class, as reported by General, now Senator Carl Schurz to President Johnson, who had commissioned him to investigate these subjects and report thereon, and to contrast the averments of his report with the temper that permitted a fair election to proceed quietly last month in every county of North Carolina. Without force or violence the President has broken up the military organization known as the Kuklux, and secured to every citizen of each State the ability to enjoy all the privileges and immunities pertaining to American citizenship in every State. What great and munificent results he has thus produced, the report of Gen. Schurz and the files of the New-York *Tribune* for the first half of August, 1872, considered together, abundantly show. Security and order now prevail throughout the South, and, borrowing my words from the speech of Senator Schurz made in the Senate on the 19th of April, 1870, I say to the Liberal Republicans, as the malcontents style themselves, "Show me the dungeon in which a single man languishes for political offenses; show me the gallows upon which a single one expiated his crime of treason; show me the exiles in foreign countries who might not this very moment return unmolested to their homes. Where are they?" No man can tell, for in enforcing the laws the President has but, to quote the Senator again, "fulfilled his duty to protect the conquerors in the South against the evil spirit of the conquered!"

To illustrate the desire of the President to lessen the patronage of the Government and purge it of temptation to corrupt practices, reference need be had to but two branches of the service, viz., those of Indian Affairs and Internal Revenue. Has not the term Indian agency ever been the synonym of peculation and fraud? and have not the corruptions of the Indian Bureau been from time immemorial a stench in the nostrils of the nation? That such has been the case no well-informed man will have the temerity to deny. Succeeding Administrations beheld the evil, but lacked the courage to grapple with so influential a branch of the patronage, or with so compact, wealthy and potent a political agency as the ring of Indian contractors and agents. Not so was it with President Grant. He fears no human power so much as he does the sting of conscience, which, in his case, is sure to follow a dereliction from duty. In his earliest manhood, while serving as a Lieutenant in the wilds of Oregon, he saw the wrongs which have been habitually inflicted upon the Indians by those to whose care they have been confided by the Government, and became convinced that they too were men, who could be brought within the pale of society if they were treated with humanity and governed with justice. Whether these impressions were reasonable or utopian, and whether, now that he is President, the young Lieutenant is not, regardless of patronage, giving the Indian the benefit of them, we of Pennsylvania may learn from Felix Brunot, William Welsh and George H. Stuart. If the assurances of these gentlemen will not satisfy our doubts, we may appeal to the many religious denominations whose agents, designated in compliance with the President's request, are to be found on almost every reservation, and who are training thousands of adult Indians in the arts of husbandry and housewifery. What admirable arguments for Grant's re-election were the appeals in Philadelphia and New-York of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail for schools for the children of their tribes and churches for their people. Grant's Indian policy is a success which must lead to the abolition, at an early day, of the Indian Bureau, with all its patronage and corruptions, and the absorption into the political people of the country of the scattered remains of the once-savage tribes who occupied it. In offering this assurance, I am not oblivious of the fact that Cochise and his band of lawless Apaches, who will not respect the treaties made by the chiefs of their tribes, are, by their outrages, courting condign punishment. But this does not militate against my assertion, unless the existence of the gang of which Mara and Dougherty have been the sanguinary agents proves that American civilization is a failure.

On the 4th of March, 1869, when Grant was inaugurated, there were in the employ of the office of Internal Revenue 6,277 persons, and the cost of assessing and collecting this branch of the revenue for the preceding twelve months had been $7,592,477 72. Has he as President attempted to retain the power the continuance of this branch of the service would give him? Neither Sumner nor Schurz has had the effrontery to charge him with this, for in each annual message he has expressed his desire for the rapid reduction of internal taxes, and the earliest practicable abolition of the whole system of taxation which requires the collector and assessor to dog the steps of the citizen. Treating with derision the teachings of those who would maintain this burdensome and inquisitorial system of taxes in order to relieve the foreigner who would compete in our markets with the productions of our own labor from paying anything for the privilege, he has persistently urged the maintenance of duties on foreign manufactures and the repeal of internal taxes. Fortunately the majority of Congress has been in accord with him on this point, and the internal tax system totters to its fall. I have no hesitation in predicting that it will be abolished before the expiration of President Grant's second term. On the 1st of January, 1872, or in less than three years from his inauguration, the number of employes in the service had been reduced from 6,277 to 2,384; and, by the act of June last, this number will be reduced fifty per cent. between the 1st of October and the close of the year.

The strict accountability to which the Administration has held its employes is proven by many pregnant facts. Thus, under Mr. Johnson, a spirit tax of $2 per gallon yielded but $13,000,000; while under Grant and Boutwell taxes amounting to sixty-five cents per gallon yielded $42,000,000 per annum. I have not the figures at hand, but I am confident of the correctness of this statement. But a more general demonstration of the fidelity with which the revenues of the Government have been collected and applied is found in the fact that, coincidently with the repeal of so many productive internal taxes and the transfer to the free list of tea, coffee, spices, gums, and many other articles, the duties on which took from the people about $50,000,000 per annum, our national currency and our bonds have steadily appreciated in value, and our debt has been reduced at the rate of $100,000,000 per annum. It is now about three years and five months since President Grant was inaugurated, and in that brief period his faithful administration has reduced our annual interest account $22,000,000, of which $20,000,000 was extinguished by the payment of bonds, and $2,000,000 by the exchange of six per cent. bonds for those bearing but five per cent. These astonishing results prove the unexampled prosperity of the country, and admonish us to avoid change. How they must impress the statesmen and capitalists of other countries may be inferred from a remark submitted to Parliament by Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 2d of June, 1871. It had been proposed to relieve the overburdened laborers of the British Islands by reducing the duties on tea, coffee and sugar. Mr. Gladstone opposed the measure, and, appealing to the patriotism of the people, made an exhibit of the rapidity with which the national debt and the consequent interest account were being reduced. This exhibit, for a comparison to which he challanged the annals of the world, was as follows:

"Having, therefore, shown that there are excellent reasons why, taking the nation in a corporate capacity as a whole, we should go on paying off the national debt, and having also shown that there are good and substantial reasons why we should not wholly relieve the working classes from taxation, I should now like, if the House will allow me, to say a few words on another aspect of the subject, on which I have collected some statistics, which, I am persuaded, will be found to be not without interest, *and the effect of which will be to exhibit the most remarkable evidence of national prosperity which the world ever saw.* For this purpose I take the three periods in the present century—1825, 1850, and 1870-1—and apply certain tests of public prosperity to these different periods. The total amount of funded and unfunded debt was, in 1825, £809,831,468; in 1850, £787,029,162, and in 1870-1, £737,400,237. The total payments for interest, &c., of debt, including terminable annuities, were, in 1825, only ten years after the war was over, £30,205,268; in 1850, £28,297,583, and in 1870-1, £26,826,436. So that, at this period, when we are invited to stop our payment of debt and apply the money to the reduction of taxation or to the service of the year, we are actually paying nearly £4,000,000 annually less for the charge of the debt than in 1825."

I have taken the liberty of italicising a few words the better to emphasize the contrast between the results of forty-five *years* thus triumphantly presented and those of forty-one months of President Grant's Administration. If the reduction of the British debt $309,906,155, and her interest account $20,000,000, in forty-five years, exhibits "the most remarkable evidence of national prosperity which the world ever saw," what must be the measure of our prosperity, as attested by the fact that, with constantly diminishing taxation, Grant's Administration has in forty-one months reduced the debt $330,226,350, and the interest account $22,000,000. In view of these exhibits the American people may well give heed to the adage, "Let well enough alone."

There are other points upon which I would gladly write, but my letter is already too long. Let me, therefore, in conclusion, again express my thanks to the people who have so often honored me with their confidence, and congratulate them and you upon the happy results of the elections in Oregon, North Carolina, Vermont and Maine.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

Tragedy in Kansas—An Old Man Kills His Daughter and Fatally Stabs His Wife and Son-in-Law—He Dies at the Hands of the Latter.

The *Western Spirit*, published at Paola, Miami County, of last week, gives the following account of a horrible murder that occurred near that point:

"The Sheriff received intelligence this morning of one of the most horrible crimes ever committed in Miami County. It took place on Friday evening, near Osawatomie. Caleb Sherar, a farmer living in the north-east portion of the township, has had a disagreement dating back some time with his son-in-law, F. Wallace, and others of the family in regard to certain matters connected with the rental of the homestead to Wallace. The old man, it seems, was imbued with the idea that the rest of the family were in league to cheat him out of the property. This culminated last evening in a shocking, horrifying series of murders.

Wallace was carrying a basket of peaches, and in passing near Sherar, unmindful of danger, the latter stabbed him twice in the back and side with a large butcher-knife, with which the ruffian had armed himself. Wallace fell to the ground insensible. In his mad rage, Sherar, with his weapon dripping with the blood of her husband, now sprang with the ferocity of a tiger upon his daughter, Mrs. Wallace, and stabbed her to death almost instantly. He then attacked his wife, old Mrs. Sherar, inflicting several dangerous and probably fatal stabs. In the meantime, Wallace, who had been insensible, came to, and possessing himself of a bludgeon near at hand, with the desperation of a man who supposed death was nigh, advanced upon the murderer from the rear, striking him two heavy blows, as near as he can remember, on the back of the head, killing him on the spot. Wallace then walked to a neighbor's house, half a mile away, and there fell exhausted, after giving an account of the affair. Mrs. Sherar and Wallace are still alive, but not expected to survive."

Failure of a Providence Manufacturing Company.

From the Providence Journal, Sept. 16.

Much surprise and excitement were caused in mercantile circles, after business hours on Friday, by the announcement that the Manchaug Company had called a meeting of its creditors. This Company has enjoyed the very highest credit, and, the day before, it could have commanded any reasonable amount of money that it might require and at the lowest rates. The death of Isaac Brown, one of the partners of the Company, is doubtless the cause of this unexpected event. The meeting of the creditors was held on Saturday. The statement showed liabilities of $681,000, and assets of $915,000, including about $100,000 of personal property. The Company owns 37,000 spindles, the larger part of them in a new mill, one of the finest in the country. It is estimated by good judges that the property would sell for $20 a spindle, which would be considerably below the cost. The Company has a contract for its product which will yield a profit of $200,000. Under these conditions, the suprise first felt at the failure, if so it may be called, has rather increased. It is not apprehended that there will be any ultimate loss; and many of the creditors think that the temporary inconvenience was not necessary. The indebtedness of the Company is largely in the banks and moneyed institutions, and is divided among ten or twelve of them. The creditors appointed a committee to examine into the affairs of the Company and to report at a future meeting. The private property of the stockholders, which is considerable, is holden for the debts of the Company. Perhaps the most serious consequence of this disclosure is the effect which it has in creating needless distrust, at a time when the money market is close and rates are hardening.

Assassination of the Governor of Mazatlan.

From the San Diego (Cal.) World, Sept. 4.

We are indebted to Col. Manuel A. Ferrer for most interesting information from Mazatlan. According to Col. Ferrer's advices, the Governor of Mazatlan was driving in his carriage, for recreation, through the suburbs of the city. Other carriages were in the party, containing quite a number of distinguished persons, chief among whom were Messrs. Aizua and family, Woolrich and family, and Hon. Jesus Betancourt, who was on horseback. Suddenly a band of desperadoes sprang upon the pleasure-seekers, and instantly disarming them, shot the Governor through the heart. They then released the other members of the party and took themselves off. The ruffians are known to be under the command of José C. Valdes. Col. José Maria Rangel, Chief of Police of Mazatlan, at once took energetic measures for the capture of the villains and their leader, and detachments of cavalry are out scouring the country in every direction. Hope is entertained that Valdes and his cut-throats will very shortly be brought to justice. The foregoing is a queer commentary upon our dispatches from Mexico, announcing that peace reigned in that disturbed Warsaw. However it may be in the capital of the country, Mazatlan is tolerably agitated just now. We learn that Domingo Rubi has been appointed Governor of Mazatlan, as a consequence of this unfortunate affair.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Democratic Stronghold in the Keystone State.

Berks County Republicans a Unit—The Disaffection in Lancaster County—Hartranft Gaining Ground—Importance of Success in October.

From Our Own Correspondent.

READING, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1872.

Berks County, Pennsylvania, has long been known as the stronghold of real, genuine, unadulterated, antediluvian Democracy. The Dutch farmers, who chiefly inhabit this county, can always be counted on to vote any ticket that is labeled Democratic, and most of them have been under the impression for the last forty years, and still believe, that they are voting for Gen. Jackson. They are obstinately opposed to progress or improvement of any kind, material or mental; they rise up in arms against free schools, and the only thing in which they exhibit intelligence and good sense is in the deference they pay to their superiors, the brute creation, by building better houses for their cattle than they build for themselves. If it were not for this brisk, enterprising and intelligent City of Reading, which stands like a beacon-light in the surrounding darkness, Berks County would be of no more account to the civilized world, except to roll up six or seven thousand Democratic majority on election days, than the most benighted region in the still unknown sources of the Nile. But Reading, with its rapidly-growing business and population—being already the third largest city in Pennsylvania—is doing a missionary work that must eventually tell even upon Berks County. The Republicans of Reading are the most active and wide-awake Republicans to be found anywhere in the State. Having no share in the local pap and patronage of the county, they are obliged to fight their political battles from principle and love of their party rather than for the spoils of office. With the aid of a good local organ, the daily *Times & Despatch*, they have made good headway in the city, where they have gradually reduced the Democratic majority to an average of about 100 out of a voting population of over 6,000. The defection from their ranks since the nominations of Greeley, if there be any at all, is of such indefinite and uncertain quantity that no one has yet been able to reduce it to figures. I have made diligent inquiry after it, but have thus far found only two individuals who are willing to acknowledge that they represent it in person. One of them said that the Greeley Republicans in Reading numbered 500 voters, the other thought they numbered about 150, while a regular Republican assured me positively that they did not number ten in the city and not over fifteen in the entire county, which has a population of over 100,000, and a poll list of not less than 24,000. Here, as in every other place that I have visited, the Greeley men represent that there are a large number of *quiet* Republicans who are for Greeley *sub rosa*, who don't want anything said about it, wouldn't for the world have their names put on a Liberal club-roll, or mentioned in the newspapers, but who, nevertheless, intend, when it comes to the scratch, to vote for the old white coat. They appear to be ashamed of their candidate, as well they may be, and it is clear that they have no idea of voting for him except in one contingency. That contingency is the success of the fusion ticket at the State election in October. Should Buckalew be elected Governor it will revive the hopes of the Greeleyites to such an extent that they will doubtless carry with them a good share of these shame-faced Liberals in November. But the number of Republicans in Berks County who will vote for Buckalew is so infinitesmally small as practically to amount to nothing. I don't believe there will be fifty in the whole county. On the other hand, the Democratic vote will be solid for Buckalew, and as great efforts are to be made to draw out the full vote of the Dutch farmers, Buckalew will probably get something more than the average majority in the county, which is generally about 6,500. The Democrats say they will have 7,000, and mine host of the Mishler Hotel, who is a Democratic Sheriff of the county, offers to supply all his friends with Greeley hats if the majority falls short of 7,100. The slanderous attacks that have been made upon Gen. Hartranft have undoubtedly injured him in the country districts, and the Republicans here admit that if the election had taken place four weeks ago, he would have been defeated. But since the man who originated these attacks and their motives were exposed, there has been a reaction, and all admit that Hartranft is now gaining ground daily. Besides, those Republicans who might otherwise be disposed to vote against Hartranft feel that they cannot afford to do so now, in view of the unfavorable effect that his defeat would have on the Presidential election in November.

The Democrats here are counting largely upon the Republican defection in the adjoining County of Lancaster, where two of the leading papers—the Lancaster City *Express* and the *Volks Freund*, an old German weekly—have hauled down the name of Hartranft. As Berks is the strongest Democratic county in the State, so Lancaster has always been the strongest Republican county. Hitherto the majority in one county has been relied on to offset the opposition majority in the other. At the last Gubernatorial election the Republican majority in Lancaster County was 5,500, and at the last Presidential election 7,200. The majority for Hartranft in October is estimated at 4,000, which will be a falling off of 1,500 or over from the usual majority in that county. But it is believed that this will be more than made up by the increased Republican majorities in Chester and Delaware Counties, to say nothing of Philadelphia, where Hartranft's majority is certain to be large, and may be decisive.

With the exception of Lancaster County, there is no serious defection from the Republican State ticket anywhere in Pennsylvania. Forney's *Press* has lost all power to injure Hartranft in Philadelphia, and the echoes of its personal malice, which are found chiefly in the Democratic papers of the rural districts, are calculated to do him more good than harm with true Republicans. For it is getting to be generally suspected that the men who are waging this war upon Hartranft are secretly in favor of Greeley, and if they succeed in defeating the regular Republican ticket at the State election, many of them will, no doubt, openly espouse the "Liberal" movement. Gov. Geary is known to be opposed to Hartranft, and is believed to be also opposed to Grant, while it is positively asserted that Ex-Gov. Curtin revised the address of the Liberal Republican Convention that put him in nomination for the Constitutional Convention, and that, if Buckalew is elected, he will come out openly for Greeley. In any and all aspects of the political situation in this State, the importance of electing Gen. Hartranft in October is seen to be paramount; and if the Philadelphia Republicans, instead of boasting of the heavy majorities they are going to roll up for the ticket in that city, would lend their aid to the Republicans of the rural districts and help them increase their majorities, or even to hold their own, they would have much better reason than they now have to rest easy in the full confidence of an overwhelming victory in October. The Republicans in the interior say that the Philadelphians know nothing about the State at large, that they think Philadelphia is everything, and as she goes so must go the State. My impression is the countrymen are right and that something more than the vote of Philadelphia will be required to secure the success of the State ticket in October beyond peradventure.

Greeley and his old white coat came kiting through the State today on a special train, and created almost as much commotion at the way stations as Barnum's menagerie. He is in charge of "Liberal" keepers, who feed him bountifully on the route, and intend to put him to sleep to-night at Altoona—so the advertisements say.

HUNGARY.

Parties in Parliament—The Radicals—The Left.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PESTH, Hungary, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1872.

In four days Parliament will meet, and some of the many difficult Hungarian questions will come before it. Your readers are so involved in the great campaign waging all around them that they will hardly have thought for the political struggles fought out far away in Eastern Europe. And yet these, for the moment, embrace deeper principles and contain more important interests than the American Presidential contest.

During the past six weeks your correspondent has been revisiting almost every portion of the country seen twenty-one years ago under such different circumstances. He has gone from cottage to castle, welcomed everywhere with the generous hospitality which Hungarians only know how to show to strangers.

Owing to the peculiar circumstances of my first visit, and my share in the misfortunes of the country, I have seen more of all classes of the nation than is usually permitted to a foreigner. The *Bauer*, the peasants who still worship the name of Kossuth, the revolutionist of '48—the Radicals of the extreme Left now—who never forget or forgive the moderate members of the Left wing, and the Conservatives of the cultivated classes and the Transylvania gentry, have all extended a friendly hand to the American sympathizer with the nation, and opened to him heart and home. This has given me unequaled opportunity for studying "Hungarian questions." But it also brings its difficulties. One stands behind the parties. One sees what has made each such as it is. One finds that each side is by no means so black as the other has painted it. The questions, too, appear in all their true complications. It is not easy to express a full opinion upon them. They have their roots in a remote past, and are complicated to the utmost degree.

THE RADICALS.

One cannot but sympathize with these—"the extreme Left." They are made up of men who have tasted to the utmost the bitterness of the rule of the House of Hapsburg. Many have been years in the prisons; others have seen friends and relatives perish on the scaffold; others ventured life and property in 1848 and '49 to break from the hated rule of Austria. They experienced for years the deception and brutality which used to distinguish the administration of the Hapsburgers. They had no faith in them then, they have less now. Great numbers are peasants or mechanics who fought in the armies in 1848, and who are unreconcilable. These are the older members. Then come the younger, who have learnt from them. They have been educated to hatred of Austria; never to trust her, even if she bring the gifts of liberty in her hands. They want an utter and entire separation from the Empire of Austria. They are Republicans. They would found a Hungarian Republic. Certain of the Wallachs and Leobs stand with them, because they hope for more of their national and race-privileges under a Republic than under any other form, and because they are democratic in their opinions. The whole "extreme Left," however, only form a small fraction in Parliament—probably not fifty out of four hundred and odd. They are powerful, however, as having distinct and desperate aims, and from their great leader,

KOSSUTH.

This remarkable orator and reformer lives an exile in Turin, in poverty and seclusion, though each year elected to the Hungarian Parliament, and with hosts of friends calling him back to Hungary. He has grown very gray and old-looking, I am told, but has still his former vigor and freshness. He and his two sons live together—the only survivors of the family. He has taken an oath never to return to Hungary while it is in union with the House of Hapsburg. He believes in no prosperity or liberty which comes from them. It is twenty-three years since the last tones of his voice were heard on the eastern border of his country, in one of his impassioned appeals to his countrymen, but they vibrate still in thousands of cottages on the Prixtas. The old name has a halo of glory about it to the *Bauer*, who owe their liberty to him. It is equally hated by some of the aristocracy who lost their unjust federal rights through him. His picture is in hundreds of homes. The great masses of the disfranchised look to him as to an emancipator. Were he to appear again it would stir Hungary to its depths. Still, Kossuth is not in his country what he was during my first visit. Then he was prophet, reformer and statesman. Now a new generation has grown up, who never listened to the most magical voice which modern people have heard—an orator not surpassed in personal power in modern times. They know him only by tradition. It is true, Kossuth holds himself in correspondence with the leaders of the Left, but his utterances to them are not always wise or profound. He has been absent too long to understand all the new questions, and new relations of things. He can see no justification for the "Right Wing." He has even broken friendship with personal friends, like Prilesky, because of the latter's adherence to the Deak party. The halo is fading about his name. His absence seems an eccentricity, or a piece of personal vanity, when his voice might win such hosts to the Republican wing. Still, nearly all admit that he is honest and consistent, "only not a statesman," they say. The objects of the extreme Left, whether they be wise or unwise, can evidently only be attained by war. A republic in Hungary means civil war, and a war with the Empire. Complete independence is only possible to Hungary through the sword. And even if it were attained, it is a matter of great doubt if it could be preserved with united Germany on one side and Russia on the other. Certainly it will be many decades yet before the Russian Empire allows a republic so near its borders.

This manifest danger in the aims of the radicals, of course, cripples them. No class wants another war. The wounds of the revolution are still open. The Liberals among the people turn rather to "the Left."

This great party is made up of two elements, the usual "opposition" in a constitutional country, who desire to overthrow the Administration because they find it defective, and because they want the offices and power; and those who honestly believe that the nation would have been better off, after Königsgrätz, had it demanded complete administrative independence from Austria, and that it would be better off now, with separate finance, army and politics. These thoughtful and earnest patriots—men often of strong republican proclivities—demand not a complete separation from Austria, but that Hungary should not pay the debts of the Empire, or share in its burdens, or be complicated in its quarrels, or depressed by its priestcraft and degraded by its ignorance. They object to the levy of one hundred and forty thousand Hungarians in the Imperial army; to the enormous burden of millions required for this and for the three hundred thousand Honveds or militia; to any influence coming from Vienna to control the Government beyond the Leitha. They have no objection to the Emperor calling himself the "King of Hungary;" but they would have everything in Hungary Hungarian, and that the Kingdom should possess a separate existence, and not rise or fall with Austria. They think that a people of fifteen millions is large enough to stand alone, and need fear no rival or distant enemy. They scorn any danger from Russia, and Germany they believe in harmony with them. They do not want taxes or soldiers for the benefit of Austria. Then, practically, they object to the tremendous expenditures of the Government, with a deficit, some claim, of over forty millions last year, its incessant subsidizing and building of railroads, its lavish bribery, its patronage corrupting the people, and its eternally new taxation. They claim that the "Right Wing" has overthrown the ancient institutions of the land—the "comitat" Government—and has put the Judges and the Governors (*Ober Gespans*) in the hands of the Administration. They ask for reform in every branch, and a factual separation from Austria, but one which can be made in peace and unity.

How the "Right" answer these objections I will explain in my next. C. L. B.

OBITUARY.

John L. Brower.

The death of Mr. John L. Brower, removes from among us another of our few remaining oldest inhabitants. Born in this City, in 1785, a direct descendant of the original Dutch settlers of New-Amsterdam, of that name, he commenced life as apprentice to the cabinet-making business, at which he afterward worked for a little time, until he applied his earnings to the trade in mahogany, then the favorite staple of manufacture, of which he became the leading representative. Blessed with a most equable temper, scrupulously upright, just, honest and exact in all his dealings, he acquired, by judicious investment and economy, a valuable estate. His health, which had for some years been declining, received its final overthrow during the past hot season, and he died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

President Grant and Gen. Rawlins—Card from the Latter's Brother.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Gazette:

GENTLEMEN: In your edition of last Friday, the 13th inst., appears an editorial headed "A Dead Friend," in which you refer to the President's connection with the late Gen. John A. Rawlins in a manner calculated to reflect very unjustly upon the former's friendship for the latter. As a brother of Gen. Rawlins, I have to request that you will give a place in your paper for this note, in which I beg to assure you that nothing could be further from the true facts in the case than the statements made in the editorial referred to.

The whole course of the President during the illness and since the death of my brother has been so generous, and given such earnest evidence of his great regard for Gen. Rawlins, as to place our whole family under the deepest gratitude.

The fund subscribed by the personal friends of Gen. Rawlins was paid over to the President, and fully accounted for in every respect, and was invested for the benefit of Gen. Rawlins' family in the manner designated by those contributing the fund, to the perfect satisfaction of the family, who are pained more by such an article as your editorial of last Friday than the President can possibly be.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES S. RAWLINS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17, 1872.

Burning of a Chinese Chapel in Sacramento—Its History.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, Sept. 9.

The Chinese chapel, which was burned down on Thursday night, was built nearly eighteen years ago. The deed to the ground upon which it stood was made from John Henry McKee to the Domestic Board of Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention, which Board was located at Marion, Ala. Rev. J. Lewis Shuck was its agent in this city. Shuck was at that time Chinese missionary in this city, and temporarily filled the pulpit of the First Baptist Church. While acting in that capacity he, as agent of the Association referred to, purchased the lot, and in the latter part of the year 1854 work was commenced on the chapel building. It was completed and dedicated June 10, 1855. Shuck had spent many years in China as a missionary, and was able to speak the Chinese language fluently. He had a Chinese congregation of about ten in number before the chapel was dedicated, and considerable interest seemed to be manifested by the members of his congregation and a large number of other Chinese who were residing in the city. From 1855 to 1861 he preached every Sabbath in the chapel, in Chinese and English, and paid a great deal of attention to his Chinese congregation during the first year after the chapel was built. He was called to act as pastor of the First Baptist Church some time in 1856, and acted in that capacity until 1861, when the war broke out and he left for the South, where he subsequently died. For a while after Shuck's departure, sessions were conducted in the chapel by his successor, the late Rev. Frederick Charleton; but the interest soon died out, and the chapel was unoccupied for several years. About three years ago it was purchased by Henry Ames, and the lower part was fitted up for a store, and the second story for a dwelling-house.

Horace Greeley Silent.

From the South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.

Mr. Greeley steadily declines to give any information on the following points:

Whether he is in favor of paying the Confederate debt.

Whether he is in favor of pensioning rebel soldiers.

Whether he is now as strongly in favor of secession as he was in 1860.

Whether he made such bargains with the Democratic leaders as has been charged upon him.

Why he approved Gen. Grant's Administration a year ago and condemns it now.

Whether he will still appoint to office ex-rebels, Democrats and sore-headed Republicans, whom Gen. Grant discharged for inefficiency or dishonesty, as he said he would when up in Maine.

Whether he has or has not changed his oft-repeated opinions of Democratic supporters.

Does he think they are all thieves, murderers, gamblers, horse-thieves, keepers of policy-shops and worse dens of infamy, as he thought a short time ago?

How much did he make out of the tobacco business when he was in partnership with "Boss" Tweed?

There is an intense desire on the part of every Republican in the country to hear from Mr. Greeley on these points, but he maintains an unbroken silence. Will he answer?

Andy Johnson's Campaign.

In his recent speech at Chattanooga, Tenn., Ex-President Andrew Johnson said: "It seems that I have committed some offense because I have dared to stand before the people as an independent candidate for Congress. When asked by the people if I would be their standard-bearer, I replied that I would. I have denounced conventions as being unconstitutional ever since I came into public life. There seems to be some impression that I am trying to make animosity between the soldier against the officers. I acknowledge no superior and obey no behests save the behest of the people. There is a military ring being gotten up in this State for the purpose of getting the officers in power. Let us have civilians in office in time of peace. Since I have served my country so faithfully that no man can say aught against me, I think I have as good a claim to a seat in the Congress of the United States as a man who has fought against the flag for four years, and tried to disintegrate the country."

Curious Swindle Attempted by a Woman.

From the Hartford Post, Sept. 16.

A swindle was practiced by a woman who took passage for New-York in the steamer Continental, from New-Haven, the other day. Arriving at the boat in good season, she observed the handsome mahogany chest containing medicines, which always stands on the marble table in the main saloon, and with a view to business appropriated the property. Hurrying to the baggage-master, the woman offered the chest to his inspection, saying she wanted it checked to New-York. The baggage-man having but recently entered the service of the Steam-boat Company, had never seen the medicine-chest, and duly checked it. When the chest was missed, a brief search led to the discovery of this funny enterprise on the part of the speculative lady.

Nominations in Cortland County.

The Republicans of Cortland County have made their nominations as follows: For member of Assembly, George W. Phillips; Treasurer, Alcander S. Waters; Justice of Sessions, Almeran W. Angell; Coroner, Henry C. Hendrick; School Commissioners, Daniel E. Whitmore and Rufus T. Peck.

HORACE GREELEY AND THE TRIBUNE.

The Current of Public Opinion on the Candidacy of the One and the Management of the Other—Sad Experience of an Old Chappaqua Farmer—How the "Times" is Being Affected by the Apostasy of the Sage and the Slanders of the "Organ."

The "old-time *Tribune* men" of New-Hampshire do not appear to have taken much comfort from the visit made to them during the pilgrimage of the Chappaquack to the scenes of his childhood. Some Democrats, it is true, learned for the first time that nature had endowed him with a "heart" and "stomach," and for this marvelous information they were, in return, expected to don the familiar livery of the Greeley and Brown campaign clubs. I. N. B., a correspondent who dates his letter from Seabrook, Rockingham County, however, writes to inform us that the respectable Democrats, although not favored by Providence with so much heart and stomach as the Sage, have, nevertheless, tolerable memories, and for that reason do not propose to cast their ballots for him in November. The disaffected Republicans, who are not disappointed office-seekers, are few and far between; so that the Tammany candidate will have to depend almost exclusively upon misguided Democrats to poll anything like a decent vote. After referring to an inclosed subscription to the TIMES, I. N. B. concludes:

"The Greeley stock is daily depreciating, and you may spread the intelligence abroad that the old Granite State does not forget the time when Gen. Grant, facing death in the midst of shot and shell, won for himself and this Republic so grand a name in the history of the world. Gen. Wilson's equally true patriotism will also be borne in mind. And when the twilight of the 5th of November is succeeded by the gloom of night, a shout will go up above the clouds that circle the highest peak of Mount Washington, proclaiming 5,000 majority for Grant and Wilson."

"A Farmer of Chappaqua" writes in a lugubrious vein to inform us that he regrets very much to be a neighbor of the Tammany candidate for President. For years he had been an admirer of the Sage and a reader of the *Tribune*, but cannot now consistently with his principles respect the one or give house-room to the other. Mr. Greeley's somersaults might be regarded with indignation if not with indifference by himself, personally, but in the eyes of his sons, now approaching manhood, it is a different thing altogether. To their admiring eyes the good old farmer had for a long time been in the habit of holding up old Horace as the man above all men whom they should imitate. The result was that the young men grew to have an affection and a reverence for the old white hat and coat of the Philosopher, which promised to endure for the remainder of their lives. After the trick at Cincinnati, they began to ply their poor old father with exceedingly awkward questions as to the intentions of the "ideal man." At first he was able to parry them with dexterity, believing, according to his own words, "that honest Horace would be found on the right side at the last moment." Then followed the Baltimore Convention, its indorsement of Cincinnati, and, still later, Mr. Greeley's acceptance of the Democratic nomination for President. "As soon as I heard this," says the writer, "I thought I should sink through the crust of the earth, and how to face my sons was something I did not know how to do." Finally he had to muster up sufficient courge for the work; but although he has succeeded in undoing all that he has said about Mr. Greeley, he yet feels sorrowful, and declares that it will take a long time to convince him that it is safe to hold up any politician as an example for the rising generation.

S. R. J., of Sag Harbor, Long Island, also an old-time admirer of the *Tribune*, writes to say that under its present management that unfortunate journal has fallen to the depths of infamy. For a while after ceasing to be a subscriber, he used to take the paper on the railroad cars to see how it was being conducted, but under no circumstances did he ever allow his family to read it. It is a mistake, according to the opinion of this correspondent, to suppose that the slanders of the *Tribune* will have any effect whatever upon the result of the Presidential contest. The people who have sustained Gen. Grant, he thinks, will sustain him still and show his defamers that they have more faith in deeds than words.

"We cannot forget," says S. R. J., "that *Gen. Grant saved the Union, and that Horace Greeley did more than any other man in the country to destroy it*. They may suppose that the past is forgotten. Horace Greeley and his hungry followers will hide their faces with shame—if they have any left—in November. * * * The patriotism of the TIMES, too, will be remembered, in connection with its gallant fight against the corruptions of Tammany. * * * The 'clasping hands' twaddle will not mislead us 'mudsills' of the North. We still prefer to be our own masters, and do not propose to elect to the Presidency any one who, under specious pretenses of 'liberal reform,' would put himself in the place of the man who put down the rebellion and dispersed the traitors."

R. L., of Germantown, N. Y., under date of Sept. 16, writes to inform us that he detests the *Tribune* and its late editor so much that he lately rode six miles to obtain a copy of the TIMES. It appears that the man who delivers the New-York papers at Tivoli has become a convert to Greeleyism, and for that reason makes an effort to place the *Tribune* into the hands of TIMES subscribers. Here is what the writer says on the subject:

"The man who takes the daily papers from the train has been trying Greeley-Tammany tactics on us of late. The other day I told him that I did not desire to have any more copies of the *Tribune*, and wished to have the TIMES instead. For a few days he attended to my orders faithfully, but soon dropped off, and has since continued to give me about as many *Tribunes* as TIMES. Either by design or accident, the day after the Vermont and Maine elections, and, indeed, after any important Republican meeting, this man professes to have 'run out' of the TIMES. Now I was an ardent admirer of the *Tribune* as long as it lived up to the principles it had always advocated, but since it has gone over to the Democratic Party, *I do not want it*. Besides, there is no one in this town to give it to, as we have, thank Providence, no Greeleyites here. All expect to receive the worth of their money, and when they pay for grain, don't like to get chaff."

The following document, one of a kind now quite familiar to the readers of the TIMES, has been sent to us with a request for its publication. It appears that the *Tribune* has been forwarded to Mifflin, Ohio, from which place the letter has been dated, without charge, and as it is not wanted *under any* circumstances, it is thought that this exposure will shame the publisher into stopping it:

Editor Tribune:

You will please save time and money by not sending any more *Tribunes* to this place, as far as Republicans are concerned. When we see fit to turn traitors to the party that saved our country from the dire consequences of treason we will let you know, and then it will be time enough to read the *Tribune*. We have no renegade Republicans here—not one. The *Tribune* club of this place has been supplanted by the TIMES, and hereafter it behooves you to send *Tribunes* only to ex-rebels and Democrats. We consider Horace Greeley a scheming Tammany villain, unworthy the support of honest men, be they Republicans or Democrats.

Signed C. F. Engle, D. Kaufman, J. Hostetter, B. Staman, J. K. Staman, R. Keffer, J. Kauffman, J. Lemon, C. C. Staman, A. McCready.

J. H., of Danby, Tompkins County, N. Y., incloses the names of nine new subscribers to the WEEKLY TIMES. He takes occasion to forward a scrap of news not of a very comforting nature to *Tribune* stockholders. It appears that all the old friends of Horace Greeley at Danby have ceased to be subscribers to his organ on the ground that they are out-and-out supporters of the Administration of President Grant, and look very confidently for his re-election next November.

"The *Tribune*," says J. H., "has only two subscribers here just now, and they will be subscribers no longer than they can help. The Democrats have got a campaign club for it of about thirty, but no new yearly subscribers. There is one copy of the daily *Tribune* sent to a Democrat who is not likely to take much pleasure in its perusal after the re-election of President Grant. The efforts to get up 'Liberal' meetings in this place are amusing. Only for the fun-loving dispositions of the Grant and Wilson men the speakers would have to waste their eloquence on juvenile peanut crackers. The truth is that Greeley stock is below par, and no one will regret the day that sees it out of the market altogether."

L. F., of Louisa, Ky., although living in a Democratic stronghold, writes to say that Greeleyites are scarce. He believes that the Republican ranks will receive a great many recruits this year, owing to what he sententiously terms "the disgraceful trade at Baltimore:"

"Inclosed," says the writer, "please find $15 for the undersigned subscribers to the WEEKLY TIMES. I have had considerable pleasure in making up a club for the TIMES, in consideration of the noble stand it always takes for the right, while other journals waste time and try the patience of their readers with messes of stale slander. Greeley Republicans are as scarce here as snow-flakes in August. The Democrats are divided, some being for Grant, and others not proposing to vote at all."

E. N., of South Bend, Ind., is quite enthusiastic about the Republican vote of his city. The Greeley men he believes to be of little importance, owing to their well-known tendency to "brag and bluster." Few respectable citizens appear among them, in comparison to the number who show, by a thousand and one different ways, their unwavering devotion to Gen. Grant, and their abhorrence of Horace Greeley and the shameless traffickers who are using him as a cat's-paw to gain office.

"The outlook in this section," says E. N., "is exceedingly favorable for the Republican ticket. Our majority in this city and county will greatly exceed that of former years; and judging from the feeling now manifested the Republicans will carry the State by handsome majorities in both October and November. To be sure we have some Greeley men, and they do the usual amount of 'blowing,' but we have been accustomed to that and do not mind it. Inclosed please find subscription to the Daily TIMES."

Press Opinions on the Same Subject.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is rapidly superseding the *Tribune*. Within the past three months the daily has gained 15,280, and the weekly 70,200 subscribers. Whitelaw Reid is delicately designated the *temporary* editor of the New-York *Tribune*.

From the Yonkers (N. Y.) Statesman.

The news-dealer who supplied the recent camp meeting at Sing Sing, ordered *seventy Tribunes* as formerly, but finding no sale, he sent them to the prisoners, who received them with avidity. Pious gatherings offer a poor market for *Tribunes*.

From a Potsdam (N. Y.) Correspondent of the Boston Journal.

Good old "St. Lawrence" is true to her faith, and Greeley stock is evidently on a rapid decline, even the little that there is. One subscription club, numbering seventy, for the *Tribune*, declined unanimously to renew their subscription, and sent for the TIMES, while another of twenty declined all but one.

From the Bainbridge (N. Y.) Journal.

As an evidence of the popular sentiment regarding the election, we are convinced that there are hundreds of voters abandoning the Liberal Party every day, from the fact that the NEW-YORK TIMES' circulation has increased in the past three months, daily 15,280; weekly, 70,200.

From the Louisiana National Republican.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is rapidly superseding the *Tribune*. Within the past three months the daily has gained 15,280, and the weekly 70,200 subscribers.

From the Lebanon, (N.H.) Free Press.

The *Tribune* club in this town was formerly very large. It ran out in March last, and such was the tone of the paper, even then, that not a man renewed his subscription. One man whose subscription has not expired has since moved into town, and has his paper forwarded here, and this is the only copy taken in town. Thirty copies of the TIMES are taken.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch.

Last January a club of sixty-six subscribers was forwarded to the office of the New-York *Tribune*, from Roscoe, Ill. Now, there is only one man of the list who expects to renew his subscription, the remainder feeling that they have been grossly swindled, as they subscribed and paid their money for a Republican paper. But Greeley and Whitelaw Reid hold on to the "stamps" and refuse to refund. They are *such* "Reformers," you know.

From the Missouri Democrat.

It does not surprise us to learn that the stockholders of the New-York *Tribune* are contemplating the substitution of some experienced and sensible person for Whitelaw Reid, the present inefficient managing editor of that paper. When Greeley went out of it, it collapsed like a paper balloon, and in point of pith, news and spiciness is reduced to the level of a last year's almanac.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial.

Mr. Greeley's own paper is "not an organ," nobody but a "liar and a horse thief" would say it is. Yet it is curious to note, that of all the New-York morning papers of the 4th, the *Tribune* was the only one that had no special report of the Vermont election—a fact probably not known in the history of the Press of that City. Still, the *Tribune* is simply "a *news* paper," "not an organ." That is, it has a sharp scent for "news" favorable to Greeley. But since it has ceased to be a Republican paper, and is fast losing its Republican subscribers, it cannot be expected to print news which will please nobody but Republicans.

From the Newark (N. J.) Courier.

The New-York *Tribune* has lost its head in more respects than one. Heretofore when H. G. was absent, his place was filled by a lieutenant capable of maintaining the credit of a great daily newspaper. It must be painfully evident to the old readers of that paper, that however efficient Mr. Reid may be as a gatherer and classifier of news, he makes a woful failure of the fourth page, which was always the strongest feature of the *Tribune*. Under Mr. Reid, the credit acquired by many years of careful labor has been nearly destroyed, and, undoubtedly, the financial prosperity of the establishment greatly impaired. Here in Newark, its circulation is less than one-half what it was six months ago.

From the Oneida N. Y., Dispatch.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is now without question the leading Republican journal of the country, both in circulation and influence. Its unprecedented increase of 85,480 subscribers within the last three months is a sufficient evidence of the favor with which it is regarded. The causes of this result are mainly threefold, namely: Its able and enterprising journalistic character, its earnest and successful exposure of the notoriously guilty Tammany Ring, and last, but not least, the defection of the *Tribune*. The TIMES now classes among its readers multitudes of those whom the *Tribune* by its desertion of principle has driven from its list of friends, and who, turning to the former, find a stanch supporter of Republicanism, and at the same time a first-class family newspaper.

From the Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

The New-York *Tribune* in this campaign has fallen below the infamous New-York *Sun* in its moral character. It is pitiful to see a journal still bearing such an honorable name, so lost to decency and a sense of shame. Its first grand treachery in betraying the 100,000 readers who were swindled into taking it for the year under pretense that it would continue the organ of the Republican Party, has been followed by a consistent course of traitorous misrepresentation and lying unparalleled in the history of journalism. There is scarcely an honored name in the country at which it has not flung dirt. There is scarcely a villain it has not praised, if he would but aid in its dirty work. No wonder the decent men of the community toss it back and refuse to receive it into their families, even when it is already (thanks to its treacherous pretense of Republicanism) paid for.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

The Case of Mr. Peake and the Spanish Government—Movements of the Executive—The Republic and the Porte—The Marriage of "Father" Hyacinthe—Church and State—Reappearance of Gen. Trochu.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 6, 1872.

I have reason to believe that, with a promptness which we may consider complimentary, the Spanish Government has hastened to express its regrets and to tender satisfaction for the over-zealous behavior of its provincial authorities in the case of Mr. Peake. I presume there will be no further difficulties in the way since the Spanish show a notable desire to be amiable. There is no doubt that much of this amiability is due to the personal popularity of our efficient Minister at Madrid, who, of course, has forwarded a statement of the affair, with the correspondence, to Washington. Gen. Sickles made a firm but courteous protest against these arbitrary proceedings, representing to the new Government the shock they give to English and American nerves, and the noise we make about them. This always interests the people more or less, and raises up a sentiment which would only intensify possible complications in the future. Spain has hastened to acknowledge the justice of these representations, and there is no longer a doubt that any reasonable atonement to Mr. Peake will be cheerfully accorded. In a national sense the demand was at once met, without hesitation or reserve.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The news from Trouville amounts to little at this time, the daily reports representing M. Thiers busily engaged with the leading Generals of the army, who come to him by turns, the intervals being filled by diplomatic visits. M. de Vogué was there the other day, and this reminds me of a new phase given to his affair with the Sultan. It is diplomatically reported that M. de Vogué was instructed to make a noise of some sort in the East, and that he acted advisedly in taking the Sultan to task for want of proper courtesy. What lends color to this version—strongly denied by the Government, by the by—is that M. de Remusat mocked at the affair from the outset, ridiculed it as a "mere matter of form," and a sort of "tempest in a glass of water." M. Thiers took a more lofty tone, and said that M. de Vogué would be recalled if the Sultan desired it, but no successor would be appointed at present. The fall of Mahmoud Pasha put an end to the matter. Of course, assuming the above to be true, the object is to create a disturbance in the East, in order to prevent an *entente* between Austria and Russia, and of uniting England, Austria, Italy and Turkey, and also Spain, against Germany and Russia. All that could have been done by such an incident was to have raised a little irritation in the East to disturb the harmony of the Imperial meeting at Berlin, and the apparent impossibility of effecting much in that way would seem to give a contradiction to this gossip regarding the instructions of M. de Vogué.

FRENCH WATERING-PLACES.

For some time past the President has been expected at Havre, he having promised a visit on his way to Trouville, and great preparations have been made to receive him. But, for some reason or other, M. Thiers has excused himself from making the trip, and yesterday the Mayor of Havre telegraphed, "For mercy sake, Mr. President, do come to Havre—the people expect you." The reply was that only a few days would now pass before the visit, and it has come out that the President has been waiting for the double tide. Next week there is one day when there are two tides, and the trip can be made to Havre and back the same day. This may be complimentary to the activity of M. Thiers, but will hardly be regarded as complimentary to the good people of Havre, who are burning with a patriotic desire to cheer their sovereign. Meantime, other towns are jealous of the favors granted to Havre, and are calling upon the President not to make invidious distinctions. Cherbourg and Brest claim a visit also, because Napoleon III. was wont to favor them, and from Biarritz comes a curious petition in due form. This charming watering-place is nearly dead this year, on account of losing its noble patroness. Biarritz is lovely; but it is out of the way. It is not easily reached, and is too far from Paris; but when the Empress Eugenie built her château the rich were fond of the place, and spent a great deal of money there. It was always so costly in every way that it saw very few snobs or shoddyites. This year the landlords would glory in a stray snob or two, if they could be caught. For these reasons the landlords have united in a petition to M. Thiers, praying him to take the place of patron, vacated by Her Majesty the Empress, and come to Biarritz, in order to bring the needed guests in his train. Nothing but a mathematical problem could be more brutally truthful than the statement of these landlords, who coolly invite M. Thiers to become their decoy-duck or stool-pigeon, in order to entice Summer birds to their snares.

THE MARRIAGE OF "FATHER" HYACINTHE.

Three letters have appeared this week to claim prominent positions in the Press. The first was from Father Hyacinthe, who now signs himself "Hyacinthe Loysen," and announces to the world that he is going to be married. At the hour I write M. Loyson is a married man, his wife being Emily Jane, daughter of Mr Armeny Butterfield, and widow of the late Edward Ruthven Meriman, of New-York, I believe. That the Père Hyacinthe should get married is not astonishing, and it is a matter which concerns his own conscience. Catholics will blame him; rabid Anti-Catholics will rejoice in the act of independence, or rather of rebellion. But while the marriage concerns M. Loysen and his wife alone, his letter belongs to criticism. If the first great duty of man is to be logical, I must say that the writer has failed in his duty, for nothing could be more illogical than the position he takes. He blames Martin Luther for cutting away from the Church, and says that he shall not commit that fault, but shall marry and remain a priest of the Church. This is simply childish. The only course for the Père Hyacinthe was to become a Protestant at once, and if he does not yet do so, or retire from the public, he will become like that firebrand, Murphy, who goes about England stirring up religious riots. Had M. Loysen become an honest Protestant we could but approve his course; as it is, we must regard him as a man whose ambition outruns his stock of talents. As can be understood, to take a lofty moral tone with Martin Luther and then sink to the level of a Murphy, will hardly suit the Père Hyacinthe, and hence he will make efforts to keep himself before the public. I understand that the opportunity for publicity has been offered him, for an enterprising American is trying to conclude an engagement with him, at a first-class salary, for a starring tour through the States. If Mme. Hyacinthe is fond of traveling the offer will probably be accepted. I may say, to close the subject, that Father Hyacinthe was once worth hearing, and it was well worth a man's money to hear him preach in Nôtre Dame upon what old Fletcher, of Saltoun, said a preacher should preach, "the reigning sin and follies of his own time and place."

CHURCH AND STATE.

The second letter is from Monsigneur the Comte de Chambord, who writes to M. Nicolas to thank him for his recent book entitled *L'Etat Sieas Dieu*. The views of Henri V. are excellent, and commendable in every way, and one is ready to associate himself heartily in the idea that no State can be perfect without God. But there is an inference drawn from the words of Monsigneur which is not so easily approved. His partisans take it to mean that France can never be a State with God, or will always be "a State without God" until the Bourbon Monarchy is restored and the legitimate Roy is called to the throne. A republic, they think the Comte de Chambord means, is a godless sort of a government which should never be countenanced. I have no doubt this is pretty much what he does mean, as he is very devout and a faithful believer in the Catholic Church, and the error need not be more clearly indicated. We manage to live under a republican form of government, and yet love God and honor the Constitution of the United States just as well as if we called our Government a monarchy.

REAPPEARANCE OF GEN. TROCHU

The third letter is from Gen. Trochu, who always writes sensibly, and in language which ought to excite the envy of the immortal Forty. The letter is addressed to Col. Poullet, and is as follows:

MY DEAR OLD COMRADE: I thank you for the marks of sympathy addressed to me in my retreat. They are due neither to what you can expect from me today, as you say yourself, nor by our previous relations, since circumstances never gave birth to them. I can therefore consider the sentiments that you express in your letter to me as a personal manifestation, entirely free and spontaneous, and on that account I receive them with real pleasure. Rest assured that the trials I have encountered during and after the war have in no way been the motive of my retirement. Historically speaking, in all times and in every place, great public calamities, such as that which overwhelmed us have had similar results. Nations, Governments never recognize their faults, and in consequence never admit their responsibility. Struck down they search with passion the responsible, who are invariably the men whose personality has remained to the last in evidence amid the general disorders. Such injustices are as old as the world. They have reached the greatest talents, the greatest virtues, the greatest services in former civilizations and in modern civilizations. Washington himself, perhaps the most illustrious, because the most unselfish (*impersonnel*) died covered with railleries, with calumnies, with injuries, and when the excitement of the public mind had not a single disaster for excuse—on the contrary. How do you expect, knowing these things and having more than once meditated upon the trials of historical men, that I could be cast down [confounded] when I saw my obscure person, absolutely unknown before the war, (beyond the head-quarters of the General Staff and the infantry,) and my bourgeois name subjected to the same services. But after a laborious career, marked, toward its close by great efforts and great sufferings, I was wearied, and only sustained in public life by the hope of contributing to profound and radical reforms, without which the nation seemed to me without a future; reforms in education and public morals, reforms in military instruction. When I had the certainty that such sad providential warnings did not suffice to make us ready for these reforms, and that we remained *at the bottom of the old furrow*, contenting ourselves with a few superficial changes, I felt that my hour was come. I understood that the principles, the inspirations, the views with which my mind was filled, could no longer be in vogue, and I retired forever into the *coulésse*, like an actor who can not learn the rôles one would force him to play. I renew my most earnest thanks.

GEN. TROCHU.

It must be confessed that Gen. Trochu is an elegant writer, and all which comes from his pen is excellent. The hit at the end is at Thiers. Gen. Trochu urged with all his power the principle of three years' obligatory service in the army with no substitution, and saw M. Thiers carry a law which he (Trochu) regards as greatly worse than that of 1869, proposed by Marshal Niel. ASHBY.

SEWING-GIRLS OF NEW-YORK.

The fashionable world of the Metropolis perambulates the great thoroughfare of traffic day after day, and beholds the palaces of trade decked out in gorgeous beauty with the products of every land; costly silks shimmer in the sunlight, soft laces festoon the arches and pillars of the immense show-windows, snowy muslins of quaint device adorn the lay-figures, and fine linen and cambric are scattered over the counters in such profusion and varied design of workmanship as to puzzle the fair purchaser in her selection. To supply the increasing demand for ready-made clothing, all the leading dry and fancy goods dealers in Broadway import large quantities of ladies' and children's clothing, but the cost of importation enhances the original value of the garments, and many of the fashionable shoppers exclaim against the high prices. To obviate this difficulty, seamstresses are employed, at ruinously low wages, to duplicate the garments in coarser material and plainer workmanship, care being exercised to retain the general design throughout the home-made garment that has attracted attention in the imported one. One large establishment employs an average of 700 women and girls the entire year, and during the busy season, when people are preparing for their Summere exit from the City, the number of hands has been known to reach 1,300. A glimpse at the books of this house will show an aggregate of $3,000 per month paid to their sewing-women and designers; but notwithstanding this large amount many of the women and girls fail to make both ends meet, and their lives are one continual round of anxiety and toil. The rules are so stringent that every employe must be at the work rooms before 8½ in the morning or wait outside until 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, and then the chances are that she will find her "chair" taken by some one else or her space on the backless bench occupied, and she will have to spend half an hour in securing a seat. By the time she is ready for work she is in a more fit condition for the bed than for sewing, because if she have "nerves" they will be somewhat unstrung, and the annoyance of her companions, whom she has disturbed, will not restore her to her usual equilibrium. She works by the piece because there is the baster, and then machinist who does all that is necessary in the way of stitching on the garments first. Then somebody finishes by hand and somebody else sews the trimming on, and another one works button-holes, while a forewoman inspects the goods and hands them over to an apprentice, or rather learner, (for this house boasts that "all their hands are paid, even to the learners; no apprentices on the old system!") who folds and bundles them.

To an outside observer the whole machinery may appear to run smoothly as clock-work; but to the poor girls whose daily bread and nightly shelter depend upon the amount of work they may accomplish during the week time flies too rapidly and the machinery runs all too slowly. The writer, during the "busy season," was in the work-room, remaining there about two hours, and during that time counted no less than thirty of the girls sitting idle, not one of whom received an article of work up to the time the writer left. One of the managers explained the fact in this wise: "You see by paying the girls by the piece, we only pay for what they do; while if we paid them by the week we should lose all the time that they may have to sit doing nothing." To the question of why they should ever sit idle, the reply was equally to the pecuniary interest of the house. "You see we have a large number of forewomen whom we pay by the week, and we always manage to keep them busy cutting, designing or assorting work, so that they do not lose time, and the piece-workers have to wait until the forewoman has their work ready." Now many of the sewing-girls are above the average in intelligence, and have some regard for their personal appearance; but the stringent "rules of the house" forbid any girl to carry a bundle or package upstairs to the work-room, and unless she chooses to spend her idle moments reading the novels or weeklies that fall in her way, all this unoccupied time is a dead loss, because she dare not bring sewing of her own to do in her leisure. While the girls complain bitterly of this tyranny of their employers, they feel their impotency to remedy it, and in one establishment a placard of conspicuous dimensions informs them that if they are dissatisfied with the prices paid for work they "will please leave immediately." Here they not only wait for hours for their share of work, but are also strictly forbidden to "loiter in the halls or corridors, or to saunter about the work-rooms." They must buy their own needles, and the thread supplied by the "house" is often so rotten that some of the girls, grown weary of complaint, have taken to buying basting cotton rather than be harassed with the repeated snarling and breaking of what the house supplies, and having their work returned by the machinist to be basted over again. Of course there are two sides to every story, and it hardly seems fair to suspect employers of such extreme severity toward their employes; but the evidence is too patent to be doubted, and the history of the sewing girls' difficulties is too intimately connected with the necessities and luxuries of the favored children of fortune to be entirely ignored. From the filmy lace that encircles the throat of beauty down to the rich carpet pressed by her dainty foot, the sewing-girl's life is interwoven with every stitch, and many a tear has fallen on the shining needle as it flew back and forth, plied by nimble fingers that were perhaps feeble and thin for want of the nourishing food that the poor girl's hard-earned pittance could not supply. Some attempt has been made to ameliorate the condition of the working women of this metropolis; but the schemes have all been so nearly allied to charity, that the sewing girls hesitate in some instances to avail themselves of the benefits of these schemes, or positively reject the seeming charitable aid. A proposition to enter families as seamstresses or to do chamber-work and "mind" children, is received with indignation, for while the girls fully understand the slavery of their present position in the shops and work-rooms, they prefer the "ills they have rather than fly to those they knew not of" in the capacity of domestics. Their Sundays are their own, their evenings can be spent as they feel inclined, and after they leave the shop behind them at 6 o'clock, there is no mistress to summon them to unpleasant duties, or prohibit them from enjoying a stroll in the Park, because her darling Lulu or Freddie wants to be rocked to sleep, or have nurse "tell a story."

What with the restrictions of the Working Women's Home, the rules and obligations of the several Christian Homes, and the impure, confined quarters of cheap lodging or tenement houses, the sewing girls prefer their freedom in the latter, and look with disdain upon those companions who avail themselves of the semi-charitable convenience of the former. After sitting all day, under the restrictions of her employers, she wants to feel at liberty to sit up until midnight, if need be, while she employs her skillful needle in repairing her own limited wardrobe, or adds to her too scanty income by "doing extra work at home" for those shops that send out their garments to such hands because it will be done much cheaper.

How these hard-working women live during the "dull season" is a mystery almost too sacred to be revealed to public gaze, because it touches the sensitive nature that lies deeply hidden in every woman's breast. Some of them have friends married to laboring men, and a large family of small children usually fills the tenement apartments. The mother works early and late to keep her husband decent, and oftentimes the children go almost naked, until the dull season brings a friend in need, and the sewing girl plies her deft fingers in repairing and replenishing the dilapidated wardrobe of the little ones in return for the shelter and food afforded her, and when the busy season returns she again seeks her humble lodgings to toil her weary round of labor for months more, until the heart grows sick with oft-repeated but vain hope that something may occur to brighten her prospects. While some of the large establishments employ hundreds of sewing-women, they employ, perhaps, one "boss," and two or three, sometimes but one, forewomen, and, while they are obliged to pay the latter a good round sum for their services, the writer knows that the sewing-girls generally earn an average of $6 per week. There are some, it is true, who make $18 or $20 every week, but the proportion of these favored ones is so small in comparison with those who receive from $3 to $10 per week that the average of $8 to each sewing-girl is rather above than below the proper estimate. Bosses and forewomen also have their favorites, and, where the piece-work system prevails, favoritism operates to the great detriment of the girls. One girl told the writer that she had observed work put aside on the shelves for two or three days, and then given to girls who had been busy all the time previous to receiving it, while others, who were quite as expert at the same work, had been allowed to remain idle, and the best-paying work had been given to the favorites. Close observation on the part of the writer only confirms this and many other statements made both by the shop and workroom girls, and also by home-workers. The Home Relief, organized and conducted by the TIMES, has opened the door of many secret chambers of suffering, and developed a series of heartrending scenes, among which widowed mothers making shirts, drawers and coats at eight and one-third cents apiece is of the most frequent occurrence, while sickly, ill-fed children deprive the mother of rest at night, and clamor for that food during the day that her ill-paid toil will not permit her to supply. A visit to some of the intelligence offices disclosed a demand for seamstresses in private families, but the attendants find it impossible to induce many of their applicants to accept the position. One young girl of cultivated manners and intelligent address, related an experience that can be echoed by many of her associates, and at the same time reveals a spirit of oppression on the part of woman toward her sex that may be looked for in vain in the annals of man's dealing with woman.

The person alluded to sought employment as a seamstress, and was engaged by a leading manufacturer, to accompany him to Staten Island, where his family resided; she called at his place of business, was directed to the ferry, told where to land and informed that his house was but a step or two from the landing. As her services had been engaged for a "month or so" the girl took a change of clothing, an extra cloak, as it was near the close of August, and a package of patterns. When the landing at Staten Island was reached, she applied, as per directions, to some one to show her her employer's house, but that could not be done, as it was situated *two miles* from the landing, and she had to trudge on foot the entire distance, ankle-deep with dust and a broiling sun over head; she left New-York in the morning, and reached her destination at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; was treated to a cold dinner and invited to commence work at once by ripping up old dresses that were bedraggled with mud and otherwise unfit to wear. Her stay in the family lasted two weeks, her work would have cost the lady thirty or forty dollars had she had it done in any dress-making establishment in the City, and the seamstress came back to New-York, only to visit the gentleman three or four times before she received her pay, which was $6, less ferriage and a stage ride from his house to the Staten Island Ferry. Not columns but volumes could be filled with these annals of the poor sewing-girls' life, and when one becomes familiar with all the difficulties of their position it ceases to excite comment or surprise when they prefer the freedom of an attic at night and the tyranny of a boss during the day in preference to the equivocal advantages offered in a family.

The more intelligent needle-women say that all they ask is reasonable remuneration for their labor, consistent superintendents of the work-rooms, a little kindly interest shown by their employers and a system of regular hours. With these improvements they would prefer work the year round at a fixed salary to the fluctuations they now suffer in the difference of the seasons, and many of the employers would willingly accede to their demands, but each one hesitates to be the first, while many, if not all, would no doubt follow the initiative when once taken.

"Reconciliation."

The Springfield (Ill.) *State Journal* relates a little incident of compulsory reconciliation and hand-shaking which recently occurred in Missouri, as follows: "It happened the other day, at Warrenton, that Thomas Stewart and George Stewart got into a political discussion, as men frequently do about this time. It was very proper that they should have the same name, as George was once a slave of Thomas' father. Now Thomas was a meek man, filled with brotherly affection, yearning for that 'reconciliation' which the Chicago *Tribune* preaches, while George was an 'apostle of hate,' and, of course, (being black,) for Grant and Wilson. Thomas, finding George proof against his arguments, and his claims over his father's niggers, mildly persuaded him with loaded pistol and 'reconciled' him to forbear voting for Grant. Will the Chicago *Tribune* please announce in its 'tidal wave' columns a gain of one for 'Greeley and reconciliation' in Warrenton, Mo.? It is true that these gains are not so frequent since the 'despot' Grant began executing the Kuklux law as they were under Andy Johnson and when Seymour and Blair were candidates, but they come just often enough to render the doctrine of 'reconciliation' very attractive."

Cattaraugus County Nominations.

The Republicans of Cattaraugus County met in Convention in Salamanca on the 13th inst., and nominated County and Assembly District candidates. Hon. Alonzo Hawley, of Hinsdale, was renominated for Treasurer; C. T. Loudon was nominated for Superintendent of the Poor; A. O. Stone for Justice of Sessions, and George F. Parker for Coroner. In the First Assembly District Hon. C. P. Vedder was renominated for member on the first ballot; N. C. McKoone was nominated for School Commissioner. In the Second District Col. John Manley, of Little Valley, was nominated for member, and H. M. Seymour for School Commissioner. The correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: "At the close of the Conventions, Col Manley, Hon. Wm. H. Stewart, Hon. C. P. Vedder, Wm. G. Laidlaw, Esq., Col. E. A. Nash and Hon. N. I. Norton, were called out and favored the Republicans present with stirring addresses. The meeting held on until nearly 11 o'clock at night, and adjourned with rousing cheers for Grant and Wilson. The temper of Cattaraugus Republicans is excellent. The defection of Fenton and his followers will not weaken the party materially and there was never a greater unity of sentiment than now prevails. The nominations made are popular throughout, and will receive the support of the people. Cattaraugus County may be set down for her usual Republican majority next November, despite the efforts of Fenton and his wire-pullers."

The Prospect in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia *North American*, usually a cautious paper in making political predictions, regards the prospect in Pennsylvania as now quite encouraging. It says: "This year, with a State ticket as unexceptionable as any offered for the suffrages of the Republican Party for many years, and in every respect worthy of the support of the party, the campaign opened with indications of disaffection. We are able to state that better counsels have prevailed and are prevailing, and that what at one time seemed to imperil the success of the party in October has entered upon its period of reaction. Probably the greatest disaffection was in Schuylkill County, and that is a thing of the past. The greatest disaffection at this moment is confined to Crawford County, as nearly as we can judge, taking the statements of all parties, and there is a very excellent reason for believing that the trouble there will mostly disappear, as it has in all parts of the State beside, before the day of election. Under the circumstances, then, we do not regard Pennsylvania as doubtful. Every present indication leads us to predict that it will give not less than ten thousand majority for Hartranft and the ticket in October. We shall probably gain two Congressmen besides the Congressman at large, and there is good reason to believe that at least one Democratic Senator will be replaced by a sound Republican."

POLITICAL.

The History of One of Greeley's Orators.

Opening of the Republican Campaign in New-Hampshire.

Full Official Vote of Maine for Congressmen.

Prospects of Grant and Wilson in California.

Failure of the Attempted Piebald Fusion in Louisiana.

Model Reformers.

The *Tribune* publishes the proceedings of its "reformed Tammany" in "punishing traitors." It enumerates among those present such model "Reformers" as Senator Harry Genet, Gen. Spinola, Hon. Timothy J. Campbell and John Morrissey. It publishes at length resolutions passed, alleging that "the tone of Government has been lowered, the civil administration has grown corrupt," and that the Republican Party of this State has "refused to enact reforms essential to the general good, and laid themselves (!) open to the grossest charges of venality and corruption." They insist upon a pure Judiciary and vouch for the honesty of Kernan. The *Tribune*, however, didn't dare say who offered the resolutions. The *Herald* says they were "handed in" by Henry W. Genet, who is under indictment for Ring frauds.

Another Greeley Orator.

Among the advertised speakers for the Union-square Greeley gathering last week, was "Gen." Stephen J. Meany. Mr. Meany is a star actor among the Greeley performers. The *Tribune* has daily kept us informed of his movements since the Cincinnati Convention, as he has itinerated about the country speaking in "the interest of honesty and reform." Local sheets, like the Elmira *Gazette*, have devoted huge headlines and whole columns to his doings. Having addressed audiences at Poughkeepsie, Watkins, Port Jervis and other points in this State, and finished Vermont and Maine, the "General" or "Colonel" has been dispatched to Pennsylvania by Col. Allen, and the *Tribune* informs us that he will have finished the canvass of Luzerne County by the end of this week. Now for a few facts concerning this disciple of reform, who is going about from place to place after the manner of Doolittle, denouncing the "corruption and rascalities of the Administration." Here is the first piece of documentary evidence:

[No. 777.]

MR. WEST TO MR. ADAMS.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, DUBLIN, Jan. 31, 1867.

SIR: As the result of my further inquiry relative to Stephen Joseph Meany, I have the honor to inform you that I find he was mixed up in the abortive Irish insurrection of 1848, and in consequence had to fly to England. He had been previously, and probably since, the sub-editor of a Dublin paper. He had some post, or assumed to have one, in the London Exhibition, and for some malpractices in connection with it *he was tried and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment*, after undergoing which, at the close of 1862 he emigrated to the United States, so that he cannot be one of its citizens. * * * I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, WM. B. WEST, Acting Consul.

Hon. Chas. F. Adams.

Following the July riots of last year, Reformer Meany assembled a crowd of Irishmen in Forty-fourth-street and endeavored to instigate a fresh outbreak by delivering a most incendiary appeal. The *Sun's* account of the affair was headed: "Demagogues Kindling Anew the Wrath of Irishmen—Threats of Vengeance—Studied Hints at Bloodshed—Telling the Mob that the National Guard is Not to Crush Them the Next Time—Inflaming the Worst Passions of a Passionate People," and here are some sample sentences from Reformer Meany's speech, as reported by the *Sun*, Mr. Greeley's ardent supporter:

"These are times when Irishmen must take to heart some of the gravest thoughts which ever filled man's heart. First, how can we avenge the blood which has been shed, [wild applause,] and second, how can we secure to men of our blood, our breeding, and our bone their proper place in the land of our adoption?" Shall Orangemen rule New-York? No! "I prayed that I might see the day when my countrymen's blood would be avenged." "Nurse your wrath to keep it warm." "Be patient, but do not be forgiving." "This may not be a Christian's counsel, but —— it is the only advice I can give you." "*Swear that Orangemen shall never again* parade here; swear that they shall never again carry their devilish flag in our streets."

The *Sun* says: "As a wind-up, Mr. Meany read a highly inflammatory poem, entitled 'Red Rain.' At times, when their feelings reached a state bordering on frenzy, they [the listeners] gave vent to their impatient wrath in fearful yells and cries." This atrocious attempt to bring on another religious conflict provoked the severest censure of the Boston *Pilot*, *Catholic Telegraph*, *Western Catholic*, and of all law-abiding Irishmen in the land. And yet the instigator is now selected by the Liberal managers to fire the Irish heart for Greeley. Gen. Meany is at present the editor of a Staten Island sheet called the *Leader*, which was sustained by the Tammany Ring until its collapse, since which time the paper has lived by black-mailing. The *Leader*, of course, supports Greeley.

New-Hampshire.

The campaign in this State is opening with vigor all along the line. Both sides are perfecting their organizations, and as usual the status of nearly every voter in the State will be known long before election day. The Liberal Republicans have but little strength except in a few towns, and even in those they are offset by an equal number of Democrats who refuse to support Greeley and Brown. Three hundred would be a liberal estimate of the number of straight Republicans in the whole State who will vote for Greeley and Brown, while there are three times 300 Democrats who declare that they will not sustain the Baltimore surrender. Among the prominent Democrats who will not support Greeley are Gen. John Bedell, of Bath, Democratic candidate for Governor two years ago; Hon. Dana Sargent, Democratic Mayor of Nashua last year, and candidate for re-election last Spring; Mr. O. P. Smart, Democratic representative from Nashua last June; Dr. E. F. McQuesten, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, of Nashua, two years ago, and who is publicly pledged to vote for Grant. Hundreds of others could be named, but it is unnecessary. They will be heard from on election day. The report has been industriously circulated that Senator Patterson would support Greeley and Brown, but, in a letter written this week, the Senator says: "I am strongly for Grant's election as against Greeley, and expect soon to enter the campaign. There are reasons why Greeley should not be elected which, strangely enough, seem to have been little discussed." The skies in New-Hampshire are bright and daily brightening.

Republican Meeting at Highland Falls.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Highland Falls, N. Y., on Thursday evening. The village is situated a few miles below West Point, and the hall was thronged with the people of the village and the surrounding country. The large hall of the town was beautifully decked with battle-flags and standards, and the band stationed at the Point enlivened the scene with martial music. In the audience were many officers and soldiers who had participated in the campaigns of Gen. Grant, and at every mention of his name, the hall rang with cheers. Mr. F. G. Gedney, of New-York, was the speaker, and the large audience listened with evident marks of approbation. Until the reform movement of a year ago, the region was almost hopelessly Democratic, but many of the old residents who for years voted the Democratic ticket, have renounced Greeleyism, and connected themselves with the Grant and Wilson organization of the town. A strong German element in the district has already manifested itself for the Republican nominees, and there is no doubt that the District of Highland Falls will show large Republican gains. The meeting dispersed at a late hour with cheers for the national and State ticket.

Grant, Greeley and Lee.

New-York World, Dec. 9, 1865.

Gen. Grant, in his report, after reciting the splendid campaigns which culminated in victory for the Union, thus speaks of Gen. Lee and of the debt which the nation owes to that officer's manly and honorable course after his surrender:

"Gen. Lee's great influence throughout the whole of the South caused his example to be followed, and today the result is that the armies lately under his leadership are at their homes, desiring peace and quiet, and their arms are in the hands of our ordnance officers."

These are the words of a just and brave man who respects truth, and whose patriotism is a thing not of words but of deeds.

The *Tribune*, in the face of this language of Gen. Grant, speaks of Gen. Lee as "an ex-rebel charged with having abetted the Andersonville infamy."

These are the words of a journal which whined for peace when defeat overtook us in the field, and which strikes hands today with corruptionists to sell the highest municipal offices of New-York.

Gov. Fenton's Message.

From the New-York World, Jan. 3, 1866.

* * * He (Fenton) may wish to keep himself in a position to apply a purchasable veto, on the most profitable side, without subjecting himself to charges of inconsistency; or, he may have failed to make recommendations from mental imbecility, which disqualifies him from having any positive views. The leaden platitudes of this wearisome message make it easy to adopt the more charitable hypothesis. It betokens no more brains than a lively imagination might easily attribute to a pumpkin. * * * He is silent, for example, respecting the government of this City; and considering the school of rural politicians to which Mr. Fenton belongs, his apathy is doubtless worth more than his activity. * * * He might as well have indulged his beatific ecstacies over the result of Secretary Depew's blundering census, as over the "general prosperity" bequeathed by the war. The census shows a decline in the agricultural population of the State; and yet Mr. Fenton makes a panegyric on the increased prosperity of our agriculture. * * * Mr. Fenton plays at being Governor as little misses, with mimic but very diminutive dishes, give a tea-party. It is not stimulating Hyson that they pour into their tiny cups, but only tepid water, their prudent mammas not trusting them with anything that can scald.

Full Official Vote of Maine for Congressmen.

The full official vote for members of Congress of the several districts of Maine at the late election, compared with the vote in 1868, is as follows:

Dist.	1872 Rep.	1872 Dem.	1868 Rep.	1868 Dem.
1	15,509	13,314	16,718	14,579
2	13,555	9,398	14,281	9,650
3	15,154	11,514	16,127	12,881
4	13,794	8,635	13,337	8,373
5	14,431	11,400	14,363	11,677
Total	72,443	54,261	74,826	57,160
	54,261		57,160	
Rep. Maj.	18,182		17,666	

There has been, therefore, an absolute Republican net gain of 516 over the election of 1868—enough to drive Greeley arithmetic men into a worse craze than they now suffer from. In 1870 the Republican majority on Congressmen was 10,020. Increase in Republican majority in two years 8,122.

Grant in California.

A private letter from California, just received in this City, says: "Grant will carry California by 8,000 majority. Greeley creates no enthusiasm here in Democratic ranks, and hundreds of old members of the party express a wish to vote for our leading General rather than for the shuffling Greeley."

Nominations in Genesee.

The Republicans of Genesee County have made the following nominations: For Sheriff, Major George H. Robertson; for School Commissioner, Richard L. Selden; for member of Assembly, Elbert Townsend; for Session Justice, A D. Mills; for Superintendent of the Poor, Benajah Griswold; for Coroners, Dr. Lemuel L. Tozier, E. B. Lounsbury. The Batavia *Republican Advocate* says that the Convention "was very harmonious, and the ticket put in nomination was agreed upon with unusual unanimity."

Failure of the Louisiana Fusion.

The New-Orleans *Republican* continues to give expression to its dissatisfaction at the way in which the offices in Louisiana have been parceled out in the recent "fusion" State ticket of the Democrats and soreheads. It says: "The Democracy clings to the turkey and offers the buzzard to the Liberals in all the negotiations. No faith is kept by these Last Ditchers. No pledges made before the elections will be regarded as binding upon them should they be successful, and it becomes a necessity of self-preservation that the Liberals lose no time in making other arrangements. In the present temper of the party they will vote against the fusion State ticket, because it is the result of a bargain which has already been broken by one of the parties to it. For the Liberals will be forced to nominate municipal and parochial tickets, or be unrepresented. In this movement they will be bitterly opposed by the Democracy, while the latter will, of course, insist upon their carrying out the contract to support the State ticket. And thus the so-called fusion business shows itself to be the one-sided, unfair and altogether impracticable thing which we suspected it was from the first."

Greeley and Brown at Stapleton, Long Island.

What was intended by the promoters to have been a grand rally in favor of Greeley and Brown, but which turned out a very tame affair indeed, was held at Stapleton Park, Staten Island, last night. The crowd in the vicinity of the stand numbered about 150 people. Mr. Dwight Townsend, Chairman of the meeting, thanked the crowd for the honor, and introduced Hon. Francis Kernan, who delivered a speech of only a few minutes' duration, excusing himself on the ground of having spoken so much recently. Resolutions indorsing Greeley and Brown, Kernan and Depew having been read by Erastus Brooks, Chauncey M. Depew addressed the meeting, which had by this time dwindled down to a few dozen people, and the affair came to a close.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Amenia *Times*, the leading and perhaps the only Greeleyite organ in the Thirteenth Congressional District of this State, refuses to support the nomination of John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, a Democrat, against Hon. John H. Ketcham. It calls upon him to decline to run....Ex-Alderman John Myers, of Utica, says his name was used without authority in connection with the recent Greeley meeting there, and that he is a Grant man. Alderman P. Edmunds, of the same city, writes: "While the Greeley movement was a Republican movement I was inclined to favor it. It has drifted away from its original purpose, and I am a Republican and will support the Republican National, State and County ticket."....Minnesota is one of the States claimed by the Greeleyites. A gentleman of St. Paul, writing to a friend, says: "If you have any Greeley men to spare, send us one; we have but one, and he is lonesome."

Twentieth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club.

The Twentieth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last evening at No. 1,000 Third-avenue, Mr. A. J. Athinnelli presiding. Resolutions were passed, on motion of Hon. S. D. Moulton, calling upon all loyal citizens to support the Republican ticket and pledging the organization to use their best exertions to secure the triumphant election of Grant and Wilson, Dix and Robinson, and all other nominees known to be in favor of an honest, wholesome reform in our City, State and national affairs. Hon. Edward Fitch and Mr. B. L. Ludington also addressed the audience, after which the meeting adjourned.

Minnesota Candidates for Congress.

Each party in Minnesota has now completed its nominations for members of Congress. Their names are as follows:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Mark H. Dunnell.	Mortimer S. Wilkinson.
2.	H. B. Strait	Christopher Graham.
3.	John T. Averill.	George L. Becker.

Letter from Secretary Creswell.

A letter from Hon. A. J. Creswell was read at a meeting of a Grant and Wilson Club in Baltimore, Thursday night. He wrote: "In the midst of the satisfaction felt at the overwhelming popular indorsement of the Administration of Gen. Grant, as evidenced by the late elections in Maine, Vermont and elsewhere, it is peculiarly gratifying to me to know that in my own State and among my own neighbors and friends, whose good opinion I prize so highly, my own humble efforts to advance the cause of true Republican government have not been unappreciated. The combination of the enemies of the Republican Party now asking to be invested with the control of public affairs is without parallel in history. It presents the spectacle of an organization without a principle—a coalition, the parties to which have individually and collectively abandoned their apparently life-long convictions for the simple and avowed purpose of obtaining office. To conceal their utter lack of political principle they have adopted a policy of calumny and vituperation which has been leveled at myself as well as all Republicans in official position, not excepting the distinguished chief of the party himself. But such attacks are impotent for mischief. The strong wind of popular indignation is fast blowing away the breath of the slanderers, and the people are showing that the merits of Republicanism cannot be clouded or its progress arrested by the efforts of a combination of politicians who have no better argument with which to invite their support than personal abuse, and no better motive for seeking it than desire for power."

James O'Brien's Declaration Against Greeley.

A largely-attended meeting of the citizens of the Fourteenth Ward, favorable to the elevation of Senator James O'Brien to the Mayoralty, was held last evening, at Brookes' Assembly Rooms. Hon. Lawrence Kiernan eulogized Mr. O'Brien, and reviewed at length his official career.

Mr. O'Brien followed in a short speech, in which he alluded to the Presidential question, and stated in unqualified terms that, as between Horace Greeley and Gen. Grant, he was decidedly in favor of Grant. By his Democracy, which he dared any one to question, he could not go for that man who, during the greater portion of a life-time, had never allowed an opportunity to pass in which he could revile and heap abuse upon the members of the Democratic Party; and to talk of supporting Greeley on the grounds of being the friend of the Irish people, he would candidly say that, as an Irishman and an adopted citizen, he would cut off his right arm before he could vote for the bigoted and life-long enemy of the Irish people. Mr. O'Brien concluded amid applause.

A Fable from Maine.

The Greeleyite organs have prated so much about the lesson of Maine, in the delusion that there were Democratic gains there, that the Portland *Press* has been impelled to relate the following for their especial benefit:

MERCHANT (to nominal friend)—I have made ten thousand dollars this year, and am sure to be a rich man!

FRIEND (doubtfully)—How does that compare with '68?

MERCHANT (composedly)—O, I made a trifle more—say $10,580—that year, but my average for the last ten years has been considerably less. My business is now well established, and I tell you, old boy, I'm on the high road to fortune.

FRIEND (gloomily)—Nonsense! Don't you see that there is a relative loss of five per cent?—and that you will be a bankrupt in a few years at this rate? Don't ask me to indorse for you. I look to see you a pauper, I tell you frankly.

General Notes.

The Republicans of Winfield raised a Grant and Wilson banner, with appropriate ceremonies, Thursday evening.

A Grant and Wilson Campaign Club has been formed in Milford, Conn., and numbers on its roll over fifty Democrats. The Republicans will hold a meeting on Saturday evening, when Hon. Nicholas R. Connor, of New-York, is expected to deliver an address.

The Queens County Republicans hold their Convention for the nomination of county officers at the Court-house, North Hempstead, Thursday, Oct. 3. District Conventions for the First and Second Assembly Districts will be held at the same place on the same day.

G. M. S. Williams, of Cambridge, and A. C. Mayhew, of Milford, were yesterday unanimously nominated for Congress and Presidential elector, respectively, by the Convention of the Eighth District of Massachusetts, over which Gov. Claflin presided.

John B. Clark, Jr., has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Eleventh District of Missouri. A straight-out Democratic State Convention for the nomination of an electoral ticket, and the appointment of a Central Committee has been called, to meet at Jefferson City Oct 4.

The Republicans of Highland, N. Y., had a grand ratification meeting last evening. A balloon-ascension and a banner-raising were the chief objects of interest, while the audience, consisting of 2,000 persons, was addressed by Hon. H. G. Eastman and Gen. Geo. H. Thorp.

Corinthian Hall, Rochester, was densely packed last evening, many hundreds being unable to gain admission. The meeting was presided over by Hon. A. C. Nilder, Mayor of the city, and speeches advocating the re-election of Gen. Grant were delivered by Mr. Gage, Mr. Stanton and O'Grudea Brown.

Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew, Democratic candidate for Governor, spoke at Towanda, Penn., yesterday. He avoided any mention of Mr. Greeley, and confined himself almost entirely to attempting to explain his votes in the United States Senate and discussing State issues. The attendance was small.

Hon. Lyman Tremain, last week, addressed meetings in six counties. The audiences were the largest ever known at political gatherings in that section of the State, and the Republicans of Cooperstown, Binghamton, Norwich, Ithaca and Syracuse have been greatly strengthened by Mr. Tremain's efforts.

A Grant and Wilson Club has been formed at Bridgeton, N. J., with 200 members. The following are the officers: President, J. Boyd Nixon; Vice-Presidents, Charles Caines, Charles L. Ray and Enoch Hanthorn; Secretary, I. T. Nichols; Treasurer, Jos. H. Elmen. There are in this town but four Greeley Republicans; the Grant Democrats number twenty.

The Republicans of Suffolk County, Long Island, have nominated for County Treasurer Stephen B. Forbach; District-Attorney, James H. Tuthill; School Commissioners, H. H. Benjamine and S. O Lee; member of Assembly, John S. Marcy; Justice of Sessions, Henry H. Preston; Superintendent of Poor, E. Hampton Mulford. Every nomination was made by acclamation.

Local Notes.

The Samuel J. Tilden Association of the Sixteenth Assembly District met last night at No. 253 Avenue A, and indorsed the Democratic State and national tickets.

The German Grant and Wilson Club of the Eighth Assembly District, Mr. Wm. Gellman presiding, held a meeting at the Tenth Ward Hotel last night, and enrolled a number of new members.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Eleventh Assembly District met last evening, Capt. Alfred E. Pfifer in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Geo. G. Green and Capt. F. E. Farmer.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last evening at No. 1,574 Third-avenue. Mr. David Bell, Capt. William H. Grover, and others spoke on the topics of the day.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 457 Fourth-avenue. Mr. James A. Beers spoke and Gen. Miller followed. Mr. Wm. O. McQuade sung "Marching Through Georgia."

The Tenth Assembly District Republican Association held a public meeting last night at Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, and addresses were delivered by Horace Russell, Daniel S. Biddle and Wm. P. Rodgers, Esqs.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club held a regular meeting at Krom's Hall, No. 246 West Thirty-third-street, last evening. Reports of progress in the organization of a cheering character were read.

At a meeting of the Germans of the Eighteenth Assembly District, at No. 468 Third-avenue, last night, resolutions were passed declaring that the progressive prosperity of the nation is due in a great measure to the Administration of Gen. Grant.

A meeting of the Third Assembly District James O'Brien Association was held last evening at No. 361 Broome-street. Addresses were made by Mr. O'Brien and Lawrence D. Kiernan. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Hon. James O'Brien for Mayor.

The James O'Brien Legion was organized last evening, at Major Monyhan's, corner of Sixty-first-street and Third-avenue. Mr. John A. Butler was chosen permanent President. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Butler, Major Monyhan and John E. O'Brien.

The Eleventh Ward Democratic Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last evening, at the corner of Avenue C and Fourth-street. Resolutions indorsing Grant and Wilson and the State ticket were adopted, and addresses were delivered by Mr. James Duncan, Mr. Bourne and others.

At a meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Union Club, held last night at their rooms, No. 473 East Fourteenth-street, a preamble and resolutions were adopted eulogistic of Gunning S. Bedford as a public official, and pledging the entire support of the Club to secure his re-election to the position he now holds.

The Nineteenth Ward Citizens Independent Association met Wednesday evening, at No. 767 Third-avenue, and adopted resolutions strongly indorsing Senator O'Brien for the Mayoralty. A large number of new members were enrolled. Meetings will be held on Wednesday evenings.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Greeley and Brown Campaign Club met last evening at the Wigwam in Forty-ninth-street, and speeches were made by Col. Keith, Col. Scovell, Messrs. John T. Cusick, Williams and William O. Smith. The first named violently denounced the General Assembly and Judiciary of South Carolina as corrupt and vicious. The mention of Charles O'Conor's name by Mr. Williams produced an outburst of applause.

A meeting of the Fourth Assembly District Young Men's Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was held last evening at head-quarters, No. 190 East Broadway. Mr. Thomas H. C. Kinkard, Mr. Dixon, and other delegates to Pittsburg, described enthusiastically the character of that great gathering. An address was listened to from Dr. C. Augustus Gregory, of Staten Island. It was resolved to support Mr. C. E. Abbott for Assistant Alderman at the coming election.

SWINGING ROUND THE CIRCLE

Effect of Greeley's Pittsburg Speech in Ohio and Kentucky.

Rebel Delight Over the Bright Prospects of the "Lost Cause."

The Terrified "Sage" Makes an Attempt to Explain.

He Delivers a Political Harangue in Cincinnati, Although Asked to Avoid Partisan Subjects.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—Mr. Greeley's speech at Pittsburg, yesterday, and his assault upon the recent Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention is much talked about here today, and by the Republicans is regarded as calculated to damage the Democratic cause in the Northern States, and drive from its support many Ex-Union soldiers, who otherwise might have voted for him. The Southern politicians here and at Covington and Newport are enthusiastic over the speech, and assert that Greeley's declaration that he would have favored disunion had he believed that the majority of the Southern people desired it, will arouse fresh spirit and enthusiasm throughout the entire South, and give renewed hope that possibly, by Greeley's election they may regain what they lost by the late war, and make the "lost cause" triumphant.

ON TO CINCINNATI.

Mr. Greeley and his party slept in a Pullman sleeping-car last night on their way to this city, and arrived at Newark, Ohio, this morning at 7½ A. M. A crowd of about 1,000 persons awaited his coming, and on his appearance at the rear platform of the train, he was greeted with considerable warmth. He was introduced by Gov. Randolph, and made a short speech. Mr. Greeley also spoke at Columbus, London and Xenia. At the latter place Mr. Greeley said:

CITIZENS OF XENIA AND OF GREENE COUNTY: I think I am somewhat known to most of you, and you can testify whether in the struggles of the past—whether in the life-long compromise with pro-slavery ascendency—my voice was not raised on the side of emancipation and liberty. [Applause.] Those days have past and new days have come. I rejoice that I was with most of you in making this a land of impartial freedom. If we had heard that all men were to be free except four or five hundred, we should have felt that our triumph was unsatisfactory, because incomplete. So I stand this day demanding that there shall be no proscribed class; no disfranchised people, black or white, in this country, [applause;] but that the genius of universal liberty shall enfold under its mantle the whole American people. That is my platform, and all of it—that our victory as Unionists, as lovers of impartial liberty, being complete, there shall be no man deprived of his natural rights. When this struggle shall be ended we demand that the capstone be placed on the temple of liberty by the enfranchisement of the last man who now suffers under the ban of proscription. Such is my purpose; such is the ground whereon I stand; as such I commend it to all those who in the old time—the darker time, the time of depression—struggled with me on the side of liberty. [Great cheering.]

At Morrow Depot, Mr. Greeley and party were joined by a special delegation from the Commissioners of the Exposition, who accompanied the escort to the city.

RECEPTION IN CINCINNATI.

As the train entered Cincinnati, a very large concourse of people, possibly ten thousand, awaited its arrival. The vast majority of that body was attracted more by a feeling of curiosity, and it required no very critical observer to discern that in the remainder the Copperhead element was largely dominant. The invitation originally extended to Mr. Greeley was ostensibly for the purpose of having him present at the Exposition, but that flimsy pretext was seen through long before the "Sage" arrived in the Queen City. Not a prominent Republican in Cincinnati was present at the demonstration, and it was a noticeable fact that the carriage in which Mr. Greeley rode to the Burnet House belonged to Elliott Pendleton, brother of Geo. H. Pendleton. The streets through which Mr. Greeley passed on his way to the hotel were undoubtedly lined with people, and there was considerable cheering, but it was not that general, spontaneous outburst of applause which greets the appearance of a favorite candidate for the Presidency on a political tour. In Cincinnati, more than in any other city of the West, Mr. Greeley's supporters are most numerous, and with this fact considered in the presence of the demonstration, a significant inference may be drawn.

A CONFIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

After dinner Mr. Greeley attended the Exposition and delivered an address in the private office of the Commissioners. He then formally inspected the products of Ohio, as presented at the Exposition, and shortly afterward returned to his hotel.

RESPONSE TO A SERENADE.

In the evening he was serenaded and delivered the speech which is subjoined:

CITIZENS OF OHIO: I am here a guest at the invitation of the Common Council of Cincinnati. It is their desire, as it is my wish, that I should, while their guest, abstain from any remarks which seem to savor of a partisan purpose, and I should have chosen so to speak that no one of any party could possibly have taken objection. But there has been made an attack upon me since I came here, which I will trust to the hospitality and the generosity of my entertainers to permit me to repel here and now. Last evening, at Pittsburg, in the course of some off-hand remarks to a vast assemblage like this, I took pains to explain the circumstances, the extraordinary, unprecedented circumstances under which I was impelled in the Winter of 1860 to offer in good faith to submit the whole question of union or disunion to a free, unconstrained vote of the Southern people. After due deliberation and discussion, I said it was my belief then, as it is still my belief, that if that people had been allowed such free, fair opportunity, they would have decided as you have decided—that the Union should be maintained. Mr. Greeley was here interrupted for several minutes by cheers and music. On resuming, he said: Those remarks which I made last evening have been misrepresented; have been, I think, perverted into an expression of a present belief, a present conviction, that any State has a right to dissolve this Union at its own good pleasure. Fellow-citizens, I utterly repudiate and condemn that sentiment. [Cheers.] I do not believe that one State, or that ten States or that even a majority of all the States has a moral, legal or constitutional right to dissolve our Union. [Cheers.] That Union is founded on a Constitution which is a charter of Government, not a mere league. It does not create a league merely, nor a confederacy, but a nation under a government of limited and defined powers, but of unlimited duration. I believe that the Union is not only destined to be, but was intended to be, perpetual, and I believe that our great civil war, if there ever was any reasonable doubt as to the nature of that Union, has settled that doubt forever. [Cheers.] That slavery is dead and that the nation abides forever is the sum and substance of the verdict pronounced through the issues of our great contest. There is no longer a question—there can never again arise a question as to the perpetuity of the Union. The apple of discord, the only thing that ever made any American hostile to his own country and Constitution, has utterly perished. [Applause.] Henceforth the American Union abides forever, grounded in the affections, in the necessities and in the fervent devotion of the whole American people. [Cheers.] If there ever shall again arise a cloud of disunion, that will not arise in the South, and not in the Southern section of this country. But no such question will or can arise. As perpetual as the hills, as solid as the everlasting rocks, the Union of these States abides, and must abide forever. One sentiment, one purpose animates the American heart, and that is that the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.

Now, fellow-citizens, let me say a few words more in regard to your position, your duties and your prospects. Cincinnati may be regarded as nearly the industrial and commercial centre of our present population. What the future may bring forth we cannot tell, but today this City is nearly in the middle of the great commercial movement of the industrial activity of the American people. These hills, smiling in their Summer abundance, look lovingly on each other from the North and from the South. This mighty river which laves your city in its gentle current should persuade to union and reconciliation. We are to be evermore one people. Let us be a harmonious people, united in heart and hope, as well as in geography and in political associations. Let us resolve to cultivate the graces and the charities of fellow-citizenship. Let us resolve that from this city shall go forth influences to the North and to the South, which shall bind the people together in a band of sweeter and stronger affection than we have ever yet known. Fellow-citizens, I rejoice to stand within the city which has been honored by holding within its limits the Cincinnati Convention, wherefrom emanated the noblest platform of principles ever presented to the American people. Those principles commend themselves to my judgment. They are dear to my heart. [Applause.] If I could do anything to give ascendency perpetual and complete to these principles, I would gladly do it. If my success or defeat could promote their advancement and commend them to the hearts of this people, I should rejoice alike in that success or in that defeat. I believe they represent the best thought, the best purpose, the best aspirations of the American people. As such I accept them, as such I am proud to be in any capacity identified with their presentation. It was not my expectation to be presented, as a candidate by that Convention. That honor was conferred upon me, and I gratefully and readily accepted it. [Applause.] And I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for the cordiality, the unanimity, for the majestic strength in which you have responded to it. As one of your number, I take the place in your ranks which has been assigned me, and will endeavor to bear your banner [applause] with honor, truth and justice wherever fortune may lead, and wherever the good providence of God may enable me to carry it. And so, fellow-citizens, unable to make myself heard, I will relieve you from further attention, and ask Gov. Randolph to speak to you in my stead.

Apropos of Mr. Greeley's political speeches, an incident is related in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, emanating, it is alleged, from a prominent "sorehead," which I deem worthy of mention: "Just before Mr. Greeley delivered his speech at Pittsburg, on Thursday evening, he was approached by Gov. Randolph, who suggested to him the subjects to which he should refer. He listened to him for some time, and finally, pulling his hat over his eyes, said: 'I will be —— if I don't know my opinions better than any one else does.' He then delivered that speech which has dashed to the ground the hopes of his supporters through the North.

Mr. Greeley will leave here for Louisville tomorrow at 3 P. M., where he will remain until Monday morning, when he will start for Indianapolis.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Democratic Inharmony in Congressman Acker's District—Twenty-two Ballots and no Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 20.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for this district, comprising Lehigh and Montgomery Counties, met here today to nominate a candidate for Congress. They balloted twenty-two times without making a choice, and adjourned till next week to meet at Norristown. A very bitter feeling exists among the delegates, which promises to end in so much dissatisfaction as to give the district to the Republicans, who will make their nomination next week. The contest is first as to candidates and second as to the county from which the selection shall come. Montgomery demands the renomination of Acker, the present representative, while Lehigh presents three or four candidates, and is especially hostile to Acker, who is accused of being a free trader, and who only carried the district before by 600, whereas the usual Democratic majority is 2,500.

Gens. Wilson and Hartranft, and Senators Cameron and Scott at Titusville—Superb Demonstration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 20.—There has been a grand Republican demonstration here today. Gen. Hartranft, Senators Cameron and Scott and Gen. Wilson, arrived by special train and a cavalcade escorted them through the streets. The city was decorated with flags on the line of march, and the mass meeting was an immense affair. It was addressed by all the gentlemen named, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. In the evening there was a torch-light procession a mile and a half long, the city was illuminated, and two immense meetings were held. Emery S. Storrs, of Chicago, made a masterly speech. The streets were alive with bonfires, and there was a great outpouring of the people of the oil regions. The demonstration surpassed in enthusiasm the campaign of 1868. Western Pennsylvania will roll up her old Republican majority for the soldier Governor, Gen. Hartranft, and speak for Republican principles in the November election with her usual overwhelming vote.

Republicanism in Harrisburg—Great Torch-Light Procession—The City Republican by 500.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 20.—An immense Republican torch-light procession, the largest ever held in this city, paraded here this evening, creating an enthusiasm seldom witnessed here on such occasions. Two years ago a Democratic Mayor was elected in this city. The Republican majority this Fall on the State and national ticket will not be less than 500—a gain of over 400 votes. A. K. McClure addressed a Democratic meeting, but his character is so odious in this, the theatre of his political crimes, that his speech did more harm than good for the Greeley cause.

Grand Republican Demonstration at Erie To-night—Wilson, Hartranft and Others to Speak.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 20.—There will be a great Republican demonstration here to-morrow, at which Senator Henry Wilson, Gen. Hartranft, Senator Scott and Col. Phillips will be present. This party has been holding several meetings between Pittsburg and this city, coming through the oil-producing region. Yesterday there was an immense meeting at Meadville, and today another at Titusville.

The State fair of Pennsylvania has been holding here since Tuesday and has exhausted the energies of the people in the way of entertainment and public parades, so that it is possible the demonstration may not be so great as it otherwise would have been. The speaking will be in the open air and as this is a Republican city there will be a large attendance, in spite of the unfavorable circumstances. Senator Wilson has been receiving a perfect ovation in this State and is met with genuine, honest applause.

NEW-YORK.

Large Republican Meetings in the Western Part of the State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 20.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Colored State Committee, addressed a crowded house at Lyceum Hall. The speech was remarkably brilliant, stirring his hearers to the wildest enthusiasm. This evening, at Pulaski, Ex-Senator Crowley, of Lockport, and A. B. Getty, of this City, held one of the most successful meetings of the campaign. That entire section of country is thoroughly awake, and the strength of the Republicans was never so great there as now. W. J. Wallace, of Syracuse, also spoke to-night to a fine audience. The occasion was the first of a series of weekly meetings to be held under the auspices of the Grant Clubs of this city. Extensive preparations are making for a grand demonstration on Friday, Sept. 27, when Senator Conkling, Frederick Douglass and others will speak at the Rink.

Hon. Roscoe Conkling in Cattaraugus County—Great Meeting in Olean.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OLEAN, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Hon. Roscoe Conkling addressed an immense mass-meeting in this place this evening. Despite the untruthful reports that have been circulated broadcast throughout the country, to the effect that all our hotels had been closed and business suspended on account of the prevalence of small-pox in our midst, and other malicious devices resorted to by the few discontented Greeleyites who inhabit this section, the meeting was by far the largest and most patriotic ever held in Cattaraugus or adjoining counties. From 3,000 to 5,000 people, representing the intelligence and solid worth of the county, were in attendance. The presence of a large number of ladies added brilliancy to the occasion. The unmistakable manifestation of interest and enthusiasm gave evidence that the Republicans of old Cattaraugus are awake to the crisis, and determined to fulfill their responsibilities in regard to it. The eloquent Senator spoke with powerful effect on the minds of the audience, and was applauded frequently and vigorously.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

Ben. Wood's Party in Session—Organizing for the Campaign—What Mr. Wood Knows About Senator O'Brien.

A meeting of the General Committee of the National Democracy was held last night at the head-quarters, No. 39 West Union-square, Mr. George A. Barney, presiding. The rooms were crowded with delegates. The object of the meeting was to reorganize on the basis of one delegate from each election district, instead of three, as formerly.

The credentials of the new delegates would be presented by each delegation and called off in numerical order, and would be referred to a committee on credentials, which would be appointed and instructed to report at a future meeting.

The roll was then called by Wards. Those Wards not prepared to present credentials were instructed to send them to the Committe appointed. A committee of three was then appointed to procure permanent head-quarters, on motion of Mr. John McCool, and a committee of five, on motion of Mr. Wood, to draft a constitution and by-laws for the new General Committee.

Mr. Barney addressed the meeting on the objects and scope of the National Democracy. It occupied a very prominent—the most prominent—position of any Democratic organization in the City. Whatever might have been the former affiliations of its members, they were united to give expression to the sentiments of the honest Democratic masses of the City. It was well known that Tammany Hall did not, without disparaging its present leaders, represent the honest masses of the Democracy. Apollo Hall had been organized to counterbalance Tammany, and to be a kind of asylum for Democrats dissatisfied with it. It was now under a cloud and was not a true exponent of the Democracy. It was impossible to test whether it reflected the voice of Republicans or "straight-outs," or of all combined. It was now an auspicious time to project an organization truly representing Democratic principles. The National Democracy could be made the leading Democratic organization in the City, and the nucleus of an organization that should lead the Empire State. [Applause.]

Mr. Ben. Wood said that there was an imperative necessity of a pure Democratic organization. Tammany Hall did not meet the requirement; its tendency was not in the right direction. Mr. O'Brien was a popular man, a friend of his, and had many good qualities. The only thing he had against him was that he refused to be bound by the action of the National Democratic Convention, and opposed Greeley and Brown. Mr. Wood continued at some length in the same strain, and upon the conclusion of his remarks the meeting adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the New-England and Middle States, with fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds and clear and clearing weather. It has fallen north and west of Kentucky, and the area of the low barometer has advanced eastward to probably Iowa, accompanied by fresh and very brisk winds. A high north-easterly wind was reported from Escanaba. Clear weather is generally prevailing from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. The temperature has fallen over the South States, but decidedly risen from Tennessee and Kentucky to the north-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For the New-England and Middle States clear weather, except for the lower-lake region, and rising temperature with westerly and south-westerly winds over the former, and southerly and south-westerly winds over the latter. For the South Atlantic and gulf States easterly to southerly winds and generally clear weather; from Tennessee to Lake Erie and Michigan southerly and south-easterly winds, increasing cloudiness and probably threatening weather. Southerly gales are probable for Lake Michigan to-night shifting to north-westerly during Saturday; brisk southerly winds for Lakes Erie and Huron during the day, and Lake Ontario for to-night; for the North-west northerly to westerly winds and clearing weather. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven.

The Metis Investigation.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—W. E. Sheridan, of the Globe Theatre, gave his testimony today, in this city, before Messrs. Burnham and Hill, United States Steam-boat Inspectors, relative to the Metis disaster, of which he was a survivor. No new facts were elicited.

A Good Sign.

From Harper's Weekly.

Among the pleasant incidents of the campaign is a request to Hon. L. Bradford Prince, of Flushing, signed by his constituents of both parties, that he will be a candidate for re-election to the Legislature. The request is made upon the ground of his efficient care of the local interests of his district, his prominent part in general legislation, and especially in the reform of the Judiciary. Mr. Prince was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the last Assembly, reported in favor of the impeachment of the Judges, and was one of the managers in the trial. He is a gentleman of the highest character. But although a Republican, he has been twice elected to the Assembly by more than a thousand majority in his Democratic district, and his return for a third term would be a signal compliment to his personal character and official fidelity.

Another member of the last Legislature, who was one of the most efficient and honorable men in the House, is Hon. D. W. Judd, of Richmond County. Many Democrats also voted for him, both because of their personal respect and because of dissatisfaction with their party candidate. Mr. Prince and Mr. Judd are both young men, and a Legislature of such would cleanse the name of Albany.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Travelers, of Hartford, had $13,000 in accident insurance upon victims of the Metis disaster.

Howard Nott, of Albany, was drowned while fishing in a creek near Poughkeepsie, on Thursday.

An immediate decline in the price of coal in England from the present high figures is confidently expected.

The National Hotel at Grand Rapids, Michigan, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $30,000; insured for $14,000.

Labor Reform Union No. 10 denies passing any resolutions, as reported, complimenting Gov Geary and condemning the lumber-man.

Patton Anderson, Major-General of the late Confederate Army, died at his residence near Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, of pneumonia.

The revenue cutter Moss-Wood, which was badly damaged by running ashore at Bocabe, on Thursday, has been taken to Eastport, Me., for repairs.

Secretary Delano and Assistant Secretary Cowan left Washington yesterday for Ohio, the latter being summoned to the bedside of his child, supposed to be dying.

The following is the Calendar for the General Term of the Supreme Court at Rochester, Monday, Sept. 23: Nos. 130, 145, 147, 148, 149, 150, 158, 71, 167, 170, 9, 47, 103, 105.

A marine named Kernan was stabbed in the right breast by some unknown person, near the Navy-yard at Washington, on Thursday night. He has remained insensible since found.

Charles A. Jessup, a successful paper manufacturer, and prominent citizen of Westfield, Mass., died yesterday afternoon, aged sixty-six years.

Timothy McKenna was run over by cars at the Green-street crossing, in Worcester, Mass., last evening. He died in a few hours afterwards.

The extensive warehouse of Wm. S. Long & Co., at St. Louis, was burned last night, together with a large quantity of coal-oil, hay, sugar, &c., on storage. The loss is estimated at $45,000; insurance unknown.

Joseph Ordish, of California, was robbed on a train of the Pan Handle Railroad of a pocket-book containing $10,000 in Treasury notes and $10,000 in notes. He discovered his loss at Newark, Ohio, and thinks that he was robbed at Pittsburg.

At the Dutchess County Fair, at Poughkeepsie, yesterday, the first race was won by Young Patchen, the second (double team) by H. Greeley and Jim Weeks, and the third by Young Nilsson, the time of the latter—2:40½—being the best made.

Patents were yesterday extended to McCausland & McCausland, of Kingston, N. Y., for canal boats; J. E. Kilbourn, of New-Baltimore, Conn., for knitting machine needles; S. Noblett, of Halifax, Penn., for a nut-securing method, and McC. Young, Jr., of Maryland, for a harvesting machine.

At a meeting of the Canal Board at Albany, yesterday, R. H. Warfield, Collector at Rochester, was removed, and Charles H. Fenn was appointed in his place. The resignation of W. H. Wallace, Assistant Weighmaster at Rochester, was accepted, and Gilbert M. Reynolds appointed in his place.

The session of the National Eclectic Medical Convention at Indianapolis closed yesterday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. E. Miles, M. D., Massachusetts; Vice-Presidents, L. Fraser, Indiana; Dr. Smith, New-York; W. B. McKinney, Michigan; Treasurer, B. J. Stowe, M. D., New-York; Secretaries, R. A. Gunn, M. D., New-York; J. C. Spray, New-York; S. B. Westcott, Illinois.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Apprehension of Disturbances in France Sept. 22.

Diplomatic Notes Exchanged in the Edmond About Case.

Plan of a New Spanish Campaign Against Cuba.

A Decline in the Price of Coal in England.

Protestant Bishops Present at the "Old Catholic" Congress.

FRANCE.

Precautions Against Disorder on the 22d—M. About's Case the Subject of Diplomatic Correspondence—The Accusations.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The Council of Ministers held a protracted meeting today for the purpose of considering measures to secure public tranquillity on the 22d of September, the anniversary of the establishment of the First Republic. M. Thiers presided over the Council.

Diplomatic notes have been exchanged between France and Germany concerning the arrest of Edmond About. The charge on which the French author is to be tried by Court-martial, consists of two counts. One accuses him of publishing hostile articles in German territory, in October, 1871; and the other with circulating the same in the Province of Lorraine. Alfred Mayer, a barrister of Strasbourg, will defend the prisoner before the Court.

M. About sends word from his prison to President Thiers entreating him to be calm and take no step in his case which would imperil France.

SPAIN.

Reorganization of the Army Promised—A Fresh Campaign Against Cuba—Strength of the Insurgents.

MADRID, Sept. 20.—A sharp debate occurred in the Cortes, yesterday, between Señor Zorilla, Minister of State, and Señor Ulloa, which resulted in the declaration by Señor Zorilla that he would abolish the system of military conscription in Spain, and introduce in the Cortes a bill for the reorganization of the army.

Capt.-Gen. Ceballos has forwarded to the Department of War a plan for the campaign against the Cuban insurgents. The plan meets with the approval of Señor Cordoba, who has submitted it to his fellow ministers.

It is officially announced that the number of insurgents in arms against the Government in Cuba is 4,500, a great majority of whom are Mexicans, Dominicans and Americans. The carrying into effect of the reforms promised on that island will be prevented as long as the motto of the Cubans is "Death to Spain."

The Pope in the Confidence of Don Carlos—A Fresh Uprising Promised.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—A letter, purporting to have been written by Don Carlos to the Pope, is circulating in Paris. It promises the speedy renewal of the Carlist insurrection in Spain with ample means.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Coal-Mine Owners Refuse an Advance to the Miners, Coal Having Declined Already.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The mine-owners of Newcastle, today, in reply to the demands of a deputation from the Miners' Association, refused an advance of fifteen per cent. in wages on the ground that the price of coal has already fallen, and a further considerable decline is expected.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATORS.

Proposed Banquet in Paris to the American Representatives.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—American citizens, resident in Paris, are preparing to give a grand banquet to the representatives of the United States in the Geneva Board of Arbitration.

THE OLD CATHOLICS.

Congress at Cologne—English and American Protestant Bishops Present.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The Congress of Old Catholics convened in session at Cologne yesterday. Much enthusiasm was manifested by the delegates, who number three hundred.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Bishops of Lincoln Ely and Westminster, of the Church of England, and the Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, United States, were present at the opening of the Old Catholic Congress at Cologne today. Among the speakers was Dr. Rohr, of New-York.

PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

The Question of its Inviolability in War Time Discussed During the Meeting of the Emperors.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—During the recent meeting of the Emperors here, the subject of the inviolability of private property at sea in time of war, was considered by Prince Gortschakoff, Count Andrassy, and Prince Bismarck. It was regarded as a good omen for the final establishment of this principle that the Governments of the United States, Austria, Germany, Russia, Italy and Holland were united in its support.

Silver Mines Discovered on the Line of the Central Pacific Railroad—The Late Massacre.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 20.—The attention of the mining public is occupied with a highly important discovery of silver lodes twenty-five miles north of Tecomd, on the Central Pacific Railroad. Milling ore is said to be in inexhaustible quantities, assaying from ninety-four to three thousand ounces of silver per ton. The ledges of the district are well defined. There is a great rush of people to the new district.

The remainder of the troops against the Indians south, returned last night. The Mormon people predict further trouble, and charge the responsibility on the people not protecting themselves successfully to the proclamation of the former Federal officials, forbidding the assembling of the Mormon militia except by order of the Government.

Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—In today's session of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Convention, the following resolutions were offered and referred: Taking from the President the power to suspend subordinate Unions; for remodeling the present plan of insurance in the Union relative to the New-York strike fund; that members of subordinate Unions be more firmly oath-bound to secresy as to the proceedings of meetings; that the per capita tax be increased to fifty cents; that $1,000 be appropriated to organize the Dominion of Canada; to insure members permanently disabled; to appropriate $1,000 to organize the New-England States, and to grant amnesty to all suspended Unions.

The Treasurer's report shows the receipts to be $14,544 for the year, and the disbursements $10,547 71, leaving a balance in the Treasury amounting to $3,997 15.

A proposition to exclude colored citizens from membership in the Unions was promptly tabled.

A Swindler Baffled.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Yesterday morning a man, giving the name of Wade, presented at the banking-house of Seasongood, Netter & Co., what purported to be a letter of introduction from the cashier of the German-American Bank of New-York, and a certificate of deposit from the same bank of $10,000, which he requested cashed. The members of the firm sent a telegram to New-York, and ascertained that the letter was a forgery, the reply stating that the certificate had been raised from $100. Wade has disappeared

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIRTY YEARS IN THE HAREM; Or, the Autobiography of Melek-Hanum, wife of H. H. Kibrizli Mehemet-Pasha. London: Chapman & Hall. New-York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong.

The reader of this curious narrative is constantly puzzled, as he turns its pages, whether to accept the story as a true one, or whether to set it down as four-fifths romance and one-fifth fact. If it be the actual record of a life, it is certainly surprising that the newspapers had not long since seized upon and worn threadbare the remarkable career of Melek-Hanum, or, as she is particular to style herself, *the* wife of H. H. Kibrizli Mehemet-Pasha. Before summarizing the facts of her singular history, we should frankly state that there is something of poetical license in the title she has given her book. The work is not in the main an exposé of harem life, and the glimpses we have of this somewhat mysterious state of existence are only occasional, and will doubtless be highly unsatisfactory to those who buy the book from its title. Then, again, Melek-Hanum was married to Kibrizli Mehemet-Pasha in 1835, and was discarded by him in 1848, thirteen years later, and she does not complain that even during this period she was compelled to share the affections of her lord and master with any rival, so that her experience is at the most a very mitigated case of "harem life." As an exposition of Turkish life in general, of the despotism of the Turkish Government, and of the thorough rottenness of its foundations—though the autobiographer does not draw these lessons from the record she here submits—the work has a far higher value than it could possess if it were the key to unlock the door of the most crowded harem in the East.

As far back as Melek-Hanum traces her ancestry, she has something to tell of them which partakes entire of the tragic or romantic. Her grandfather, on her mother's side, was a rich Armenian banker, patronized by the then reigning Sultan Selim III. (1789–1807.) One day he received a warning that the Janissaries had formed the design of visiting the house to lay hands upon his treasures. Fear got the better of his courage; his reason was disturbed, and, ascending to the terrace roof, he precipitated himself to the ground. When he was taken up life was extinct. The report, which led to this calamity, proved to be false, for the widow, Melek-Hanum's grandmother, and her three daughters were left in peaceful possession of the estate. Women in Turkey are very often married at fourteen, yet at twenty-five Melek-Hanum's mother remained single, simply because she had the good sense and determination not to put up with an unsuitable match. The way in which she met her fate, since it gives quite a graphic picture of one phase of Turkish life, we quote:

"As my mother's house was situated in the native quarter of Constantinople, where very few Europeans made their appearance, those who did venture into that neighborhood could not fail to excite remark. A young European was frequently seen to pass, of tall stature and of graceful bearing, always armed with a long and slender sword. The ladies of that quarter amused themselves by looking at him through the wooden grating of their *djumbá*. One evening, when my mother had half opened the wicket contrived in the thick lattice, in order to obtain a better view of the stranger, the latter stopped to survey her, and was struck with the beauty of her countenance. Next day he appeared again before the window, and threw my mother a note in French, in which he avowed his passion for her. She caused him to explain himself through the servant of a Marseilles merchant, who moreover told her that she knew the author of the letter to be a Frenchman, named Charles Dejean, living at Constantinople on the proceeds of a considerable quantity of valuables which he possessed and which he was selling by degrees.

Satisfied with these particulars, my mother replied in a note, which she sent him the next time he passed through the street, that she accepted his addresses, and that if he would demand her in marriage of my uncle she was ready to marry him.

The next day the Frenchman called on my mother's brother, who could speak a little Italian; they came to an understanding, and my uncle being assured of his sister's consent, she was married to M. Dejean before the French Consul."

This occurred in 1810. Three years after Melek-Hanum was born. When she was fifteen years old she went with her mother to a ball one evening in Constantinople, and there made the acquaintance of a gentleman lately arrived in the city, who had been in the suite of Lord Byron in Greece. Rather against her mother's wishes, as this gentleman was a Protestant, he became a suitor of Melek-Hanum, and finally married her, according to the rites of the Greek Church. But the union was not a happy one, and at the end of five years they mutually agreed upon being divorced. Melek-Hanum left Constantinople soon after, took her two children to Rome, where she placed them under the care of relatives and remained there herself for several months. Finding the life there too quiet, for her friends were strict devotees, she went to Paris, and there she became acquainted with Kibrizli Mehemet-Pasha, then military attaché to the Turkish Legation at the Court of Louis Philippe. She declined a first and second offer of marriage through her fear of a harem, but a third offer proved irresistible. She accepted him, and soon after returned to Constantinople, whither her intended was obliged to accompany his chief, Féty Pasha.

After her arrival at Constantinople she took up her residence at the palace of Haïden Effendi until the close of the Ramazan, the Mussulman Lent, when she was married.

Soon after the marriage her husband received the title of *Bey*, and three or four months subsequently that of *Liwa*, or General of Brigade. On this occasion Kibrizli Mehemet Bey received a visit from his General of Division, Gueuzluklu Réshid-Pasha. The special object of this call was to induce the Madame to assist him in selecting a wife. Her husband, in accordance with the General's wishes, called her close to the door, so that without being seen she could hear what he had to say on this important subject. He expressed his wish that his future wife should be tall and slender, as Europeans generally are, and that she should moreover have an agreeable expression of countenance. Mme. Kibrizli promptly entered upon her campaign. Numerous unsuccessful visits were made to families in which there were marriageable daughters; for twenty days she "assailed the houses of the Ulemas, the Generals, the Ministers, and all the high dignitaries." But the General was fastidious. In one case he found too many relations; in another, not sufficient fortune; this one was built on too large a scale, or had blue eyes when he preferred black; that one was too old. Finally, Mme. Kibrizli determined to speak on behalf of the Pasha to the very next damsel whom she happened to visit. The General had sent her, with this view, a bouquet enriched with a magnificent diamond. Intrusting this to a Circassian, she went to the palace of Hafuz-Pasha, at Stiniah, on the Bosphorus. After a brief conference with the mother, the daughter shortly appeared. She was tall, full of health, with regular features and fair complexion. She had a beautiful hand and arm, but her hair and eyebrows were red, and her eyes were of a light chestnut color. Her fortune was considerable; and notwithstanding the fact that she was far from filling the Pasha's bill, Mme. Kibrizli proceeded to carry out her resolution to seek no further, lest she might fare still worse. So she placed on the head of the girl the present she had brought her, saying that his Excellency took her for his wife. When she returned home she rendered an account of her embassy, taking care to say nothing about the red hair of the betrothed maiden. Some days after an apartment, superbly furnished, was prepared at the residence of Hafuz-Pasha for the future bride and groom. Mme. Kibrizli went to see the young lady to make sure that she had procured suitable wedding attire. She took with her a skilled Greek woman, who dyed her hair, eyebrows and eyelashes black, and this, she tells us, added to the natural fairness of her skin, gave her a very agreeable appearance. Notwithstanding all these precautions, Mme. Kibrizli had serious doubts as to the result, for the fastidious General had threatened to discard his wife after the very first night if he did not find her to his taste. To Mme. Kibrizli's great relief the Pasha called on her the next morning to express his great satisfaction with the choice she had made. Some time afterward, having been appointed to the command of an expedition to reduce the Koords to submission, he took his wife with him. Mme. Kibrizli frankly adds he was so well pleased with her "that he never cast her off, nor took any other wife in addition." On his death, which occurred at Bagdad in 1864, he left her a considerable fortune. So much for the way they do such things in Turkey.

But the departure of his superior left Kibrizli Mehemet-Pasha without any friends at court. The Sultan Abdul-Medjid had lately come to the throne, and was earnestly desirous of reforming the great and growing abuses which he found extending their ramifications through the Empire. In this he was bitterly opposed by the Mussulman party. His Ministers, instead of aiding him, tried to make him forget in sensual pleasures the reforms upon which he was intent. They furnished him all the money he wished, knowing that as long as he confined himself to his palace he could learn only through their reports of what was going on out of doors. The Sultan's wives took advantage of his love for them to gratify their caprices by obtaining from him the most costly presents. "Covered with diamonds and attended by numerous slaves, almost as sumptuously attired as their mistresses, they drove out in carriages, each of which with its equipments cost about 900,000 piastres, ($40,000.) Their apartments were constantly replenished with new furniture and in the space of two years the seraglio was furnished four times over and in the most expensive and luxurious manner." Instead of recompensing their master by their fidelity, they were constantly seen driving about, and conversing with young men in the most shameless manner. "At night," writes Mme. Kibrizli, "sitting at their windows, they accosted the passers-by, and introduced them into the palace. Those who were without paramours formed quite the exception. Frequently the favors of one of the Sultan's wives, or odalisques, were attended with presents and bounties big enough to make the fortune of him who received it. In fact, these women were utterly regardless of the costliness of what they bestowed—it was a regular case of pillage." Indeed, "the Validé Sultan, the mother of the sovereign, was the most powerful of all, and far surpassed all the other ladies of the palace by her libertinism and thirst for power." Very naturally, the consequences of this demoralization were felt through every department of the administration.

Mehemet-Pasha suffered with the other officers of the Sultan for the capricious manner in which public affairs were managed. At one time he was degraded in company with twelve other Generals, simply because his rivals had succeeded in gaining power. For two years he and his wife suffered from want and were driven to desperation; then, through the persistency and boldness of Mme. Kibrizli, he secured the appointment of Governor of St. Jean d'Acre, and afterward of Jerusalem. Determined to compensate herself for what she had suffered, and with the deliberate intention of guarding against a future reverse, she did not hesitate to make use of her position as wife of the Governor to receive presents on the score of her influence with him. Mme. Kibrizli tells us without any reserve, and, indeed, as if it were creditable to her shrewdness, that on one occasion the wife of a Judge who feared removal made her a magnificent present worth upward of 40,000 francs. "In a short time," she says, "I amassed property to the value of upward of 400,000 francs, partly in specie, partly in jewelry, and in trinkets of every description," and she naively adds, "This course of action was suggested by the remembrance of previous reverses. It appeared to me that at any moment we might find ourselves anew in the painful situation from which we had emerged so suddenly. In a country where one has no recognized rights and no security, it is necessary to take precautions against the reverses of fortune." Such a frank avowal as this gives us a slight idea of the terrible extortions from which the Turkish provinces have so long suffered.

After a time Mehemet-Pasha was recalled from Jerusalem and appointed Governor of Belgrade. He spent but a year at that post, and on his return to Constantinople was made a Field Marshal, and, in 1848, he was appointed Ambassador to the English Court, intrusted with the important mission of forming an alliance with the West to check the aggressive movements of Russia. The results of these negotiations have passed into history, and we need only allude to them here. Mehemet-Pasha, on going to England, was compelled to leave his wife behind, and here opened the strangest chapter in her sadly romantic career. Shortly after his departure, his eldest and only surviving son gave signs of failing health, and knowing what a fearful blow his death would be to Mehemet-Pasha, and fearing that he might take another wife, she conceived the idea of feigning a confinement, a la Cunningham-Burdell, so as to palm off upon her husband a second son. Her account of this attempt is exceedingly confused and contradictory, but the result was that some of her attendants, whom she was compelled to make her confidants, betrayed her. An outbreak in the palace resulted in a murder of one of her Arab attendants, and shortly Melek-Hanum found herself imprisoned by the authorities and discarded by her husband. Meanwhile her son, whose failing health had provoked her to this criminal attempt, recovered, and to revenge herself upon her husband she threw doubts upon the paternity of his heir. The account of her banishment to Koriah, in Asia Minor, and, after a year's residence there, of her escape and return to Constantinople, and of her second banishment to the same place, in company with her daughter, and of her second escape and second return to the capital, with her flight to England, makes up as thrilling a chapter of adventure as any woman ever need hope to pass through. It is impossible to read the narrative without being puzzled to decide whether the facts, so soberly and circumstantially stated, are not the romance of an unbalanced brain; and yet there is too much coherence about them to make that supposition a certainty. The six years spent in England—she escaped from Constantinople in 1866—Melek-Hanum says have been so many years of martyrdom. She declares that herself and her daughter "have suffered persecutions of every kind, conducted with an ingenuity meriting the epithet of diabolical, and presented with a degree of perseverance which indicated the intensest hatred. The object has been to discredit us everywhere; to isolate us from society; to drive us to despair—even to death." And the story of these vicissitudes, which have been of the most extraordinary kind, she promises to make the subject of a sequel to the present recital. The volume of which we have given this brief summary we notice is announced for early republication by Messrs. Harper Brothers; so that "Melek-Hanum, the wife of Kibrizli Mehemet-Pasha" is to have an opportunity to tell her story to the American public at large. Meanwhile, those whose curiosity cannot be restrained may have it satisfied through the handsomely-printed London edition.

New Books Received.

—*Ombra.* By Mrs. OLIPHANT. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*The Millionaire.* By Miss MUHLBACH. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*The Vicar's Daughter.* By GEORGE MACDONALD. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*Old Curiosity Shop.* By CHARLES DICKENS. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*A Smaller School History of the United States.* By DAVID B. SCOTT. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*The Eclogues, Georgics and Mortum of Virgil.* By GEORGE STUART, A. M. Philadelphia: Eldredge & Brother.

NEWARK'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

This exceedingly interesting exhibition was opened at the latter end of August, and is at present in full tide of success. New-Yorkers and the United States at large, though familiar with the undoubted excellence of the Newark manufactures, can hardly conceive of the variety of goods turned out there. With a population of 120,000, fully thirty per cent. of its inhabitants devote their attention to manufactures. It produces no less than 1,000 different articles, representing 312 distinct branches of trade. For its population it is undoubtedly the largest manufacturing centre in the United States. The trunk you travel with is nine cases out of ten of Newark manufacture, the hat you wear was made there, the buttons on your coat, the shirt on your back, your brush, the tinware you use in your kitchen, the oil-cloth you walk on, the harness and bit you drive with, all owe to Newark their origin; and as to your wife's chain, bracelets, ear-rings and pendants, they have been fashioned by some cunning Newark goldsmith. The Industrial Exhibition, situated on Washington and Court streets, has for its central building the Rink, with two large additions on each side, covering a total area of over 50,000 square feet. The arrangement of the various departments is well planned, and every object can be seen in detail. A fifty-horse engine, from the Passaic Machine-works, runs the shafting in the main building, and alongside of it, as if in contrast with its sturdy yet silent motion, puffs away a little two-horse baby Baxter, which, consuming but sixty pounds of coal, is capable of running exactly as many sewing-machines as it burns up tons of coal. The display of machinery is excellent; noticeable among them is one which winds the thread on spools, cuts it off at the proper length, makes a slit in the spool, secures the thread there, and accomplishes everything by that curious automatic power which makes an observer think hands are almost superfluous. It is, however, in harness and the hardware belonging to this branch of business, and to carriage making, that Newark excells. Here are exhibited all the varieties of bits used in America, from the polished steel bit for the race-horse, to the powerful but torturing device which curbs in the mustang. The display of hard rubber harness trimmings is exceedingly beautiful, and we should think in time would take the place of leather-covered articles. In glazed and enameled leathers, Newark's superiority over all competitors is fully shown. In articles of hardware, such as knives, saws, tools of every description, for carpenters, machinists, leather workers, curriers, the articles exhibited are innumerable. If in the dry-goods department the specimens shown were rather limited, certain woven shawls of brilliant colors and fine texture were to be admired. Newark has almost the monopoly of extracting from the waste of jewelers, from their sweepings, from the water the workmen wash their hands in, the precious metals, and the Committee have very wisely, whenever the opportunity presented itself, induced their contributors to show their methods of treating the raw material, through all its various stages. It was interesting to see the various phases through which something in which gold could scarcely be suspected, when cleared at last of its superfluous substances, giving for result a small globule of gold or silver. There are several products which Newark manufactures alone, among which is a peculiar make of paper, having quite the appearance and strength of leather. The carriages exhibited are worthy of more than a passing comment, notably a handsome coupé built by Leverich & Enders. The collection of silver and plated ware is excellent. The lapidary's art, a novel one in the United States, at least in its finer branches, is displayed in all its excellence. It must be a source of congratulation to the officers of the enterprise that, originating but a few months ago the conception of an Industrial Exhibition, their success has been so complete. Starting first with the idea that the Rink alone would suffice for their wants, the 600 contributors soon obliged them to have more space. Over 100,000 persons have already attended the exhibition.

The Westchester County Fair.

The twenty-eighth annual exhibition of the Westchester County Agricultural Society has been open at their grounds at West White Plains for the past four days, and is to close on this afternoon; the premiums offered were as liberal as could reasonably be expected, and the list of objects selected as being most useful in agriculture, horticulture, and in the household, was replete with all that farm life needed. Here the best portion of the exhibition ended, as with a few exceptions the wealth and industry of the county was not represented. The show of farm implements was meagre. Horned cattle were few in number and only of medium quality if Mr. Gedney's eight head be excepted, and those exhibited by W. Cooper. Among the horses on exhibition was the two-year old trotting stallion Frank Revenue, bred by David Daton. Three thoroughbreds from the Scarsdale stud farm took off the three best prizes in their respective classes. The floral hall was charmingly decorated, and the ladies' department for household purposes was full of wonderful quilts and cunning pieces of needle-work. The edibles also were good, especially the canned fruits and jellies. Attention was especially attracted by a cleverly contrived steamer, to be placed on a table or ordinary stove, which was capable of steaming from forty to fifty jars of fruit in eight or ten hours. The main attraction of these agricultural fairs should be the improvement of all relating to farm-life and business, whereas, to us, it appeared that the trotting was the point of attraction at this Fair. As the turf has to exist for the benefit of the equine family, we are content that it should flourish, but let it hold its own within its own sphere. As it is, State and County Fairs, which should be purely agricultural meetings, appear to be made a pretext for the assembling together of roughs and horse jockies.

The Arrest of Matt. Morgan—Investigation by Commissioner Bosworth.

Patrolman Henry Leworth, of the Second Precinct, was brought before Commissioner Bosworth at Police Head-quarters, yesterday, on a charge of improper conduct preferred against him by Mr. Matt. Morgan, an artist on the staff of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, arising out of his arrest on Saturday last by the officer, the particulars of which have been already published. Mrs. White, the janitress, testified that Mr. Morgan slapped the officer's face, which accusation Morgan most emphatically denied. The complainant, in his original affidavit, stated that the officer was intoxicated, but failed to produce any evidence to substantiate that charge on the trial yesterday. Sergts. Knight and Riley, of the Second Precinct, both testified that Morgan was not roughly treated at the Station-house, but that he was very much excited. The case was referred to the Board.

Suffocated by Gas.

Moritz Cohen, aged twenty-five, a boarder at No. 311 East Ninth-street, retired to rest on Thursday night, and not having made his appearance at the usual hour yesterday morning, the door of his apartment was forced open, when the room was found filled with gas, which was escaping from the burner. Cohen was found in an unconscious condition, and removed to Bellevue Hospital. There are but slight hopes of his recovery.

THEATRICAL.

"Agnes," at the Union-Square Theatre.

Victorien Sardou may be called, on the whole, the smartest as well as most successful French dramatist of the day. His newest ventures are not always improvements on "La Famille Benoiton." On that comedy, indeed, it would be very difficult to improve. Its delicious malice, its exquisite neatness, and the happy art with which its characters are contrasted, are capital elements of enjoyment and prosperity; and, what is better still, its satire being just and greatly needed, the play discharged a legitimate dramatic function. If so much of good and so little of harm could be said of all M. Sardou's pieces his reputation would be enviable, indeed. But this is not the case. Not, perhaps, from choice—since the playwright, as well as the player, "who lives to please, must please to live"—but from what comes to him as a necessity, most of M. Sardou's later works are more or less offensive both to good taste and to sound morals. The seventh commandment is coquetted with in approved Parisian style in nearly all of them; and the talk—we speak of the originals, not necessarily of the adaptations—is often delicately coarse, and laboriously meretricious. The plays of Sardou best known here are "Frou Frou" and "Fernande," and both of them are emphatically obnoxious to this charge, even in their, not always for the better, altered and amended English dresses. Regret on this score is heightened by the undeniable fact that the author is clever enough to have succeeded, even in Paris, with clean hands; and that really the dirt mixed up in his work often obscures its brilliancy instead of setting it off.

"Agnes" is not altogether free from the taint of its familiar predecessors. Comparatively speaking, it is, however, much freer of reproach, and, as a piece of dramatic construction, it is bright and telling, without being either original or profound. The plot is sketchy and trite enough. The dialogue is always good and sometimes extremely witty. Two interesting young persons are married. They are introduced to us as *Stephen Viscount de Thomery* and *Agnes*, his wife. Each is really in love with the other—so that their case is not within the cynic's sweeping category, and belies, as it is often belied, the statement that in all love affairs one loves and the other permits himself to be loved. But this husband, like too many husbands, has much capacity for ennui and an unwarrantable taste for variety. Consequently he falls in love, or fancies himself in love, with a certain opera dancer. Many men have done this, gone through their fever, and there an end. But Stephen, piqued by the indifference of his saltatory enslaver, prepares to elope with her. Agnes discovers this purpose and plots against it. At the critical moment she has her husband arrested and taken to a private mad-house. This certainly is a conclusive expedient and as certainly a hazardous example. Its propriety being inculcated, we mean to imply, that the suggestion might prove a dangerous one. If, for instance, every woman who either is, or imagines herself, wronged by her husband, or who thinks he contemplates eloping with a *Stella*, were to resort to such a device as *Agnes* the result would be more encouraging to mad-houses than to society. In the present case *Stephen* gets out rather disposed to kill somebody; but the brother of *Agnes*, one *Raphael Bienville*, steps in and explains, and all ends happily. This is substantially the whole story. To get the requisite snap and variety into the scenes a number of minor figures are introduced, and not handled in M. Sardou's best manner. Thus, the introduction of the jeweler, considering its object, is at best clumsy. The author wants to get his heroine behind the scenes of the opera in disguise; and surely this might be managed more ingeniously than through the instrumentality of *Bonnardi*, a *deus ex machina* agreeable enough in the person of Mr. Mark Smith, but not bearing a sufficiently probable or needful relation to the action to appear natural or engage much sympathy. Much the same may be said of *Mme. Graudignard*, a bit well rendered by Miss Mestayer, and, in fact, of almost everybody in the piece except *Stephen* and *Agnes*. There is no adequate reason for their existence. Other people might just as well be there as themselves. This, of course, is bad art, and is one of several signs that the artist did his job to order. It is still, notwithstanding, to be said that "Agnes" is enjoyable, and we believe is sure to be very successful. One of the strongest reasons for this is, perhaps, the very artistic defect we speak of, or rather the source of that defect. We mean that "Agnes" being written to order and the subordinate characters hastily or deliberately slurred in favor of the heroine, the result in the case of the later, at least, is felicitous. Miss Ethel is fitted in *Agnes* to a charm. Worth could not have made a dress to fit her person more perfectly than Sardon has written a play to fit her dramatic powers. It ought to carry her profitably through the country, and no doubt will do so. With *Fernade*, her best part, and *Frou-Frou*, her most successful one, to eke out her repertory, Miss Ethel will be thoroughly equipped for a tour, and oddly enough, entirely with the pieces of one author. Of her *Agnes* we can say that it is a very sympathetic and thoughtful piece of acting. In *naiveté*, in pathos, in earnestness of feeling it is to be highly commended; and the lady has unquestionably gained since she last acted here in grace, poise and dramatic power. When she first played *Agnes*, on Tuesday—the opening night of the Union-square Theatre—a little natural trepidation, since there was much at stake, slightly impaired the effect of Miss Ethel's performance. On succeeding nights, however, she improved greatly, and her impersonation is now one of singular merit and beauty. Mr. Harkins is always steady and conscientious, and he impressed us even on Monday as playing *Stephen* as well as he could. But the part is not well suited to him. He cannot be French enough, nor does he catch the air of the class to which the Viscount de Thomery belongs. Mr. Harkins, on the other hand, never takes liberties with his text or audience, and he never offends even when in any measure he fails to please. We can scarcely call *Bonnardi* equal to the talents of Mr. Mark Smith. That popular comedian, to be sure, throws into the slender outline a characteristic benignity, and a certain air of oleaginous pomp and patronage which save the part from insignificance, and this is about all that can be said. Mr. Mackay does very well with a capitally-written study, *Baroldi*, the Prefêt of Police; Mr. Parkes and his legs make themselves sufficiently manifest in *Raphael Bienville*, and Mr. Edward Lamb is obtrusively unpleasant in a drunken scene. Miss Plessy Mordaunt does probably all that can be done as the *Baroness*, and Miss Phillis Glover is quite at home as *Stella*. The other characters call for no particular comment. Their names are in the cast, which, as a matter of record, we append. The Union-square Theatre has been full every night this week, and, from present appearances, "Agnes" will run triumphantly the whole hundred nights of Miss Ethel's engagement.

Agnes, Viscountess de thomery	Miss Agnes Ethel
The Baroness de Fanteille	Miss Plessy Mordaunt
Mlle. Stella, Premier Danseuse at the Grand Opera	Miss Phillis Glover
Mme. Graudignard, a feminie financier	Miss Emily Mestayer
Delphine	Miss Jennie Lee
Therese	Miss Josephine Laurens
Dress-maker	Miss Kate Holland
Milliner	Miss Charlotte Cave
Stephen, Viscount de Thomery	Mr. D. H. Harkins
Mons. Jean Bonnardi	Mr. Mark Smith
Mark Antoine Narcisse Millefleur	Mr. Ed. Lamb
Raphael Bienville, brother to Agnes	Mr. Geo. Parkes
Mons. Boby, Director of Grand Opera	Mr. Welsh Edwards
Mons. Baroldi, Prefect of Police	Mr. F. F. Mackay
Polydor Morant, alias the Chevalier Cracowitch, an accomplished adventurer	Mr. H. Montgomery
Dr. Coulisse, Physician to the Grand Opera	Mr. W. B. Laurens
Lucien Ravell (Rival newspaper reporters.)	Mr. J. P. Burnett
Philippe Lafaille (Rival newspaper reporters.)	Mr. C. Burroughs
Jobineau, Director of the Insane Asylum	Mr. J. W. Wilder
Cyprien, valet to Stephen	Mr. F. Lamb
Beauluisant (attached to the office of Police.)	Mr. W. Stewart
Little Peter (attached to the office of Police.)	Mr. T. Atkins
Mableau, Machinist at the Grand Opera	Mr. W. S. Quigley
Spindler, a tailor	Mr. Wing
Call Boy	Miss H. Thorpe

The Case of "Sister Mary" Again—Another Writ to be Applied for.

Mr. John D. Townsend, yesterday appeared before Judge Curtis of the Superior Court, and reciting the circumstances of the case of Miss McCabe, the alleged insane nun, as already reported in the TIMES, inquired if the business of the Court was such as to permit it to give the attention required in the examination of the case, if a new writ of habeas corpus was applied for. He had received, counsel said, a letter from Miss McCabe so pleading in its terms to renew her application for release, that he did not feel at liberty to disregard it. Judge Curtis said, that until the close of this term, the Court would be too much occupied to give attention to the case.

Mr. Townsend replied that under these circumstances he would not ask for the writ.

THE SOUTH SEAS.

Wholesale Kidnapping and Murder—Massacre of Sailors.

From the New-Zeland Herald, Aug. 9.

We have been enabled to ascertain the following particulars with reference to the case recently brought under investigation at the Water Police office. It appears that the brig Carl left Levuka on the 4th of July, 1871, for the New Hebrides group, her mission being "labor" and a search for land suitable for a cotton plantation. The crew consisted of the Captain, J. Armstrong; the mate, Charles Dawden; the cook and steward, Davascove; also George Heath, Wm. Lewis, and two natives of Samoa. Besides these the following gentlemen accompanied the vessel: Dr. Murray, (an intended sharer in any land or cotton growing speculation that might be available,) Henry Clark Mount, Ruby Wilson, William Scott, —— Morris. The vessel arrived at Afi, without taking any men or being successful in exploration, but a block of land was purchased from the natives. No whites were on the island. Yams, in large quantities, were purchased here, and all went well. The natives came off in large numbers to trade with the people on the ship. While trading, however, a boat's crew was sent to sound for an anchorage, but the boat was fired at by other natives. It is alleged that this conduct so incensed the crew and passengers, that on the return of the boat an attack was made on those trading. Some dozen men were captured, and some few were shot. Every-one joined in the outrage. They next sailed along Espiritu Santo, not touching, and sighting Cape Cumberland. They stood for the Solomon group, and at the Islet of Santa Anna many natives came to trade. Here, when the canoes came alongside, they were upset, and the vessel's boats picked up the natives when they were attempting to swim to shore. On this occasion there was a native shot in the water, because he happened to be armed with a bow and arrow. About twelve men were taken. They then sailed along the coast of Maylayton. No men were obtained here. They proceeded to the Straits of Maylayton and Ysabel Island. Natives came out, and having traded with them for some time, their canoes were captured and broken in the following manner: Either (when their canoes were alongside) a number of the men jumped into one of them, and so by their descent upset or sunk it; or else heavy weights, such as pieces of pig-iron, attached to a rope, were suddenly thrown down, and thus the canoe was broken up. The natives invariably took to the water, and most of them were picked up by the ship's boats. Several natives were taken on this occasion. There were no lives lost. They then proceeded to the Florida Island, shortly after the scene of the murder of the crew of the Lavinia, schooner, of Sydney, as detailed below, when one of the boats took three or four men, the number being uncertain. No violence in the way of shooting occurred at Florida Island, as no canoes came out except in the case of those taken. The Carl remained but a short time there.

The schooner Lavinia arrived in port Saturday morning from the Solomon Islands. During her cruise among the group a terrible catastrophe occurred to a number of her crew, instigated, no doubt, by the outrages that have been committed on the natives by vessels in search of labor-ers. The following particulars of what may be termed a massacre are taken from the log of the Lavinia, and have been furnished to us by Capt. Brodie: "On April 26, we anchored in a small bight at the eastern end of the Florida Island. We fished there for ten days very successfully, the chief Domo rendering his assistance in keeping order among the natives on shore. It was by his advice that we shifted round to Moboli harbor, about four miles from where we then were. On Monday, the 6th of May, we arrived at Mobon, and got our house up, ready for curing beche-de-mer. The natives at that place indicated treachery. Friday, the 10th, everything looked very quiet on shore, and not many natives about. After we had our breakfast I told Louis Nixon and five of our natives to get into the whale-boat, as I was going away to look for another harbor. Before getting into the boat I particularly told the three men on board the schooner to allow no natives on board. We started with a fine breeze right aft. After we got away about four miles the wind began to freshen into a stiff breeze, and I began to be afraid, if we went away any further, that the natives would not be able to pull back, so I turned round and made for the schooner. When we got about 600 yards from the vessel we heard a shriek, and, looking toward the shore, we saw a native swimming off to the boat. We pulled toward him, and, to our surprise, found him to be one of our own men; and from what we could make out of him, and seeing no movements on board the shooner, we pulled along ashore. The Florida natives were yelling and brandishing their spears at us, and I surmised that there must be something wrong. As we pulled up to the schooner we all got ready for boarding, and on getting alongside we jumped up all together; seeing no natives on deck we rushed to the hatches to see if they had got possession, but there was not a living soul on board, but we saw one of the most horrible sights imaginable. James Shearer was lying alongside the windlass with his head split open, and several wounds in his side. Charles Wolf was lying amidships with his head battered in, and his brains scattered over the hatches. Geo. Sellars was lying with his head very nearly severed from his body. I think, from the appearance of the bodies, that Sellars was the only one that had a struggle with the natives. Shortly after we got possession of the schooner, our own natives rushed out of the bush into the water, and I sent the boat and picked them all up.

The Case of Lucy and McDonald—A Conflict of Jurisdiction Between Justices.

Daniel Lucy and James McDonald, now under arrest to await the result of injuries to one Joseph Ballard, on whom the prisoners are charged with having committed an aggravated assault, in a saloon in the Eighth Ward, were brought before Judge Curtis in Supreme Court, Special term, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, the object being to have the Court fix bail, or direct an examination.

Mr. James D. McClelland, who appeared for the prisoners, made a statement of the facts in the case, which have already been published.

Judge Fowler appeared in person in response to the writ of certiorari, and stated to the Court that he had felt much grieved and wronged at the insinuations publicly made that he had a disposition to use his official position in favor of these men, both of whom were utter strangers to him. When they were brought before him he committed them to await the injuries of Ballard. Subsequently counsel for the prisoners applied to have them admitted to bail on a certificate of the assistant surgeon of Bellevue that Ballard was "progressing favorably" toward recovery. This application was promptly denied, on the ground that the certificate did not show that the wounded man was out of danger, and beyond this, he had no interest or feeling whatever in the matter.

Mr. Sullivan claimed that the commitment was perfectly regular on its face, and the fact of a misunderstanding as to jurisdiction between two Magistrates did not affect its validity.

Judge Curtis said he was of opinion he could not interfere in the misunderstanding which has arisen between the Magistrates in this case. The complaint and commitment appeared to be regular on their face. He would, therefore, dismiss the writs.

The prisoners were then remanded.

The Viele Controversy—An Adjournment Until Monday Next.

The Viele controversy relating to the custody of the children was continued before Judge Leonard, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. No person appearing on behalf of Gen. Viele when the motion was called, the Court granted the application of Mrs. Viele's counsel for an order vacating that part of the original order which awarded to Gen. Viele the custody of the three oldest children. The Judge further directed that a copy of the new order, as proposed to be entered, be served on the opposing party, with notice of settlement, for this morning. At this point in the proceeding Mr. E. S. Caldwell, one of Gen. Viele's counsel, and who had entered the objectionable order, appeared in Court, and moved for an adjournment of the motion. He read to the Court his own affidavit to the effect that a stipulation between the parties was in existence, which he believed would fully sustain the order in the form in which it had been entered; and further, that the other side was aware of the existence of this order some time before, but took no steps to vacate it until they discovered its bearing on the prosecution of Leverson, now under arrest for abduction.

Judge Leonard adjourned the hearing to Monday next.

Alleged Irregularities of Proceeding in General Sessions.

Application was made, yesterday, to Judge Leonard, in Supreme Court, Chamers, for a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of Charles Grant, now in the City Prison under sentence of five years' in State Prison, on conviction of grand larceny. Mr. Price in making the application stated as his grounds therefor that on the prisoner's trial in the Court of General Sessions Judge Bedford delivered a supplementary charge to a portion of the jury only, the other portion not being present.

Judge Leonard said the grounds of the application constituted a direct attack on the mode of proceeding in the Court of General Sessions, and one which he would be slow to credit except on a formal bill of exceptions. He would grant the writ of error as matter of right, but must refuse a stay except applied for on a bill of exceptions. He also refused an adjournment for the purpose of preparing a bill.

WASHINGTON.

Steam-Ship Competition for the Ocean Mails—Redemption of Mutilated Currency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—The Postmaster-General today heard arguments of the representatives of the Inman and White Star and the North German Lloyds or Bremen steamship lines, competing for the contract for carrying the Saturday's European mail from New-York for two years from Oct. 1, the existing contract with the Inman line expiring on the 30th inst. The Bremen line proposes to land the English mail at Southampton, and the other lines at Queenstown or Liverpool. All three offer to carry the mails on the existing terms—namely, for the sea postage of two cents per letter, which amounts to about $75,000 per annum. The agents present today made extended exhibits and representations as to the regularity, speed, &c., of steam-ships of their respective lines, and the Postmaster-General and Superintendent of foreign mails took the matter under consideration, promising to announce the Department's decision in the course of a few days.

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED CURRENCY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Gen. Spinner today on the subject of the redemption of mutilated currency, under the act of June 8, 1872, and the instructions of the Post-office Department: "It is the duty of every Postmaster to register in the manner prescribed by law, but without payment of any registration fee, all letters containing fractional or other currency of the United States delivered to him for mailing to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption. Postmasters and others may forward defaced and mutilated currency to this office for redemption, and receive returns either in new currency or drafts on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans, without risk or expense, and with no loss of time beyond that required to convey and count their remittances."

PAYMENT OF NOVEMBER COUPONS.

The Treasury Department gives notice that all interest coupons due Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation at the proper offices on and after Saturday, the 21st inst., upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in gold.

THE BANKING FIASCO.

Meeting of the Bankers on the Bank of Commerce Matter—Criticising the Action of the Cashier.

The representatives of the various banks in the City met at the Merchant's Bank, yesterday, to take some action in regard to the course of the Bank of Commerce, the cashier of which refused to cash certified checks except when presented through the Clearing-house. The meeting was a protracted one, but no action was taken either in favor of the course of the bank or against it. The general feeling seemed to be that the stand of Mr. Vail, the cashier, had a good effect in breaking up the plans of the speculators, but none of the banks cared to risk the consequences of such a proceeding themselves.

Several sets of resolutions were offered, but none of them received the support of the banks, and the meeting finally adjourned without coming to any conclusion whatever.

Salaries of City Officials—More Applications for Writs of Mandamus.

Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for a number of claimants against the City, appeared yesterday before Judge Leonard, in Supreme Court, Chambers, and moved for a writ of mandamus to compel payment of the claim of Robert H. Johnson, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions. It appeared that Controller Green has been paying Mr. Johnson at the rate of $4,500, as originally fixed by the Legislature, but refused to pay the additional increase of $1,500 made by resolution of the Board of Supervisors and subsequently ratified by act of the Legislature. This claim comes under the same rule adopted by the Controller in reference to a similar increase of the salary of some of the Judges, whereby it is claimed that the increase by the Supervisors is illegal and unauthorized. Decision reserved.

Mr. Brooke made a similar motion in the case of Curry, an officer appointed by the Sheriff to serve during the sessions of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. In the case of one Smith, another of those officers already noticed, a writ was issued and the money paid, but it appears that the Board of Audit and the Controller refuse to be bound in the cases of the remaining ninety claimants by the decision in Smith's case. In the present case, Mr. Dean, on behalf of the City, takes the additional ground to those urged in the former case, that the power of appointment of these officers rested in the Controller, and therefore the appointments by the Sheriff were null and void. Decision reserved.

The Sixth New-Jersey District.

The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District of New-Jersey on Thursday nominated Hon. Marcus L. Ward as their candidate for Representative, Hon. George A. Halsey having declined a re-election. This district consists of the single County of Essex, which, including the City of Newark, has a population of nearly 200,000, and ranks in importance among the first in the country, both on account of its large manufacturing and industrial interests and its close proximity to, and intimate relations with, this Metropolis. Among the many strong and capable men of the district, none possess higher qualifications for the post of Representative than Ex-Gov. Ward, and his nomination will be hailed with genuine satisfaction, not only in his district and State, but wherever he is known. As Governor of the State from 1865 to 1868, he earned the confidence and approbation of all classes of his fellow-citizens, while in national politics, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, he achieved merited distinction as a sagacious, vigorous and trustworthy expositor of the highest aspirations and most advanced sentiment of his party. His election, of which there is no room for doubt, will secure to his district an industrious and faithful representative, and to the country a conscientious and high-toned legislator, who will at all times make the public interest the dominant purpose of action.

A Trio of Desperate Thieves.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Wm. Daley and two other thieves entered the liquor-store of Daniel Curtin, No. 448 West Fifty-Second-street, while the proprietor of the store was in the cellar, and going behind the counter stole the contents of the money-drawer. As they were leaving the place Curtin came up out of the cellar, and taking in the situation at a glance, he seized Daley. The three thieves then set upon Curtin and beat him about the head with the butt end of a revolver and nearly cut one of his fingers off with a pocket-knife. Daley was arrested, but his companions succeeded in making their escape.

The Liabilities of the Andes Insurance Company.

'Change was excited yesterday over rumors concerning the suspension of the Andes Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati, which has a capital of $500,000, to the effect that Wm. F. Church, Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Ohio, has called for an assessment on the stockholders of $700,000, which is equal to an assessment of 140 per cent. on the capital subscribed. According to the report of the Commissioner, the present assets of the Company are $1,067,233, and the liabilities, $1,239,165 27, not including capital of $500 000. The Company is therefore, according to this official report, $289,165 27 worse than nothing. The Company was organized about two years ago with a capital of $1,000,000, which was reduced after the Chicago fire to $500,000. The Company's losses in Chicago reached the sum of $989,000. Its losses, adjusted and unadjusted, are now $254,948 20.

Convention of Steam-Boat Owners.

The delegates appointed to represent the New-York Association of Steam-boat Owners in the National Convention at Cleveland, met yesterday afternoon at the office of L. M. Ferris, No. 62 South-street. It was reported, that owing to an agreement entered into with other Companies, the Erie Railroad Company could not make a reduction of fare. The delegates will therefore be obliged to pay full fare. They will leave this City on Monday at 9 A. M., arriving at Cleveland the next evening.

Base-Ball and Cricket.

The Mutuals and Bostons play the last of their series of games with each other at Boston today. The result of each inning will be received by telegraph and bulletined at the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, where the Eckfords play the Resolutes, of Elizabeth, N. J., this afternoon.

The English cricketers left this City last evening on the 8½ train for Philadelphia, where they play against twenty-two native American cricketers today and on Monday and Tuesday, the game taking place on the Germantown Cricket Grounds.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

End of the Session at the Hague—A Split in the Council—Significance of the Final Confusion.

From the London Times, Sept. 9.

The Congress of the International Working Men's Association has had a session, short but sharp. The result has in a great measure realized the least flattering expectations. There has been a general outbreak of all the germs of dissension which the Association has harbored in its bosom from its earliest institution. Men, in some instances without any other guidance than a vague enthusiasm, pledged themselves to solve all political, social, and moral questions—not questions already in existence alone, but questions, too, the mere creations of their own brain. Never was there a more conspicuous case of shoe-maker venturing on critical observations "beyond his last." Indeed, the inherent weakness of the Congress was that with the "last" the Association did not seem much inclined to trouble itself. It had not, in fact, the materials for doing so, for it had not many genuine working men among its members. Whatever good, if any, there may be in a combination of the working classes, either of one country or of all countries, for the improvement of their individual and general condition must be spoilt past remedy when men like the delegates at the Hague have been appointed, or have appointed themselves, to the task of working it out. The question of the condition of the working classes is purely economical; some of their pretended representatives would make it political. The aim of the masses is simply an international trade-union; the ambition of their leaders turns it to the purposes of a communistic revolution. Hence the divergence between the views of the council which was placed at the head of the Association and its sectional or federal councils—their constituencies scattered all over the world. Hence the split in the council itself; for all its members are not equally self-opinionated, unconscientious, or fanatical. Certain of them appear to have felt that they owed something to the instructions they had received from their constituents; others possessed common sense, and were not proof against a wholesome fear of ridicule. The consequence, as our telegraphic intelligence of yesterday showed, has been the breaking up of the Council and the virtual emancipation of the constituencies. There was a secession of an important section of the Council, the resignation of one of its most influential members, and a resolution to remove its seat from London to New-York. The atmosphere of the Old World is too free and bracing for the International Working Men's Association.

The meeting of the Congress at the Hague was the first opportunity the Association had of expressing an opinion on the sore subject of the sayings and doings of the Paris Commune. So far as the majority of the General Council was concerned, the solidarity, or, indeed, the identity between Paris and the world was fully established. "The Paris Commune," says Dr. Sexton, in the official report read before the Congress in the name of the Council, "was at once acclaimed by the Universal Proletariat." Can there be a large party among the working classes of this country, or of any country, who would indorse these opinions of their self-proclaimed representatives and leaders? Are there many among the agitators for high wages or for short hours who consider it part also of the working man's creed to extenuate the worst crimes of the Commune as mere political offenses, or who think that the atrocities perpetrated in Paris during the period between the massacres of the generals and the murder of the priests should be laid at the doors of the Versailles troops? No doubt there were honest Internationalists even in Paris who looked upon those butcheries with horror, and wondered whether that was the practice the fine humanitarian theories of their teachers were to lead to. But the fact, nevertheless, is that the dissociation of the International from the Commune was at that awful crisis found to be impracticable, and that an alliance offensive and defensive between the two Associations is even now insisted upon. It is this which insures the condemnation of the International Association as it has hither been constituted, and establishes the necessity of its thorough reorganization, if not of its utter dissolution. M. Lafargue thinks that the working classes cannot be emancipated without what he calls "the nationalization of the land." "For this purpose," he thinks, "the work people should require political power, and separate themselves completely from all other political parties." In other words, a class war is to be proclaimed; and this is what the Paris Commune itself, in the insolence of success, found beyond its power, because happily no deprivation, no confusion of all ideas of right and wrong, no overflowing of the maddest passions could carry the majority even of a Belleville population to such extremes.

We cannot help looking to the confusion at the Hague Congress, the dissolution of the General Council, and the removal of its mere rump to the other side of the Atlantic, as to a proof of the sound understanding and the moral sense of the vast majority of the working classes throughout Europe. Evidently, their would-be instructors were, to say the least, too unpractical for them. We do not know from which of the members of the General Council issued the ironical proposal of a letter addressed to the three Emperors now assembled at Berlin, "expressing a hope that the meeting of the three Sovereigns may have results favorable to the durable maintenance of peace and the natural and pacific solution of all social questions." The Association has already many feathers in its cap—the proceedings of Gen. Vogel von Falkenstein, of Prince Bismarck and of Count Beust against certain members of the Association, their expulsion by the French, and even by the Swiss Government; the "*espionnage*" with which, as the report informs us, Mr. Gladstone has encompassed them, and, finally, the Pope's discovery that "the gentlemen of the International are no gentlemen." Still, no blow that has hitherto fallen upon the Association, and no blow that may hereafter be dealt to it by the Emperors assembled at Berlin, could have so deadly or so decisive an effect in producing its utter confusion as the scene of tumult and disorder by which its General Council for a few days half amused, half scandalized the easy-going and comfortable population of the Hague. So far as the International Working Men's Association is concerned, the three Emperors can certainly do no better than leave it to the guidance of its own devices—leave it to the guidance of a Council the members of which promise concord and harmony among nations, and yet who are no sooner seated for half an hour in the same room than they find it extremely difficult to refrain from tearing each other to pieces. We know not what other business, if any, the three Emperors and their statesmen have in hand, but, for what concerns the "International," their task has been greatly lightened by the rival Congress at the Hague. We do not expect, of course, to have heard the last of the Association; we may reckon, on the contrary, on its stubborn vitality, on its manifold resources, on its versatile instincts for indefinite reproduction. But, at any rate, the General Council that met at the Hague will, in all probability, never reassemble as it was anywhere in the world.

Sentences in General Sessions—The Mississippi Bond Forgers to be Tried on Tuesday.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Bedford, a short session was held and a number of sentences pronounced. James L. Watson and Samuel J. Jackson, who pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, had their sentences suspended, having proved good character. Aaron Stern and Nicholas Smith were given three months in the Penitentiary each, for attempted grand larceny. Thomas Clark pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to Sing Sing for five years. Samuel Augustus Cisco, colored, was sent to Sing Sing for one year for burglary, and Hugh Taaff, for a similar crime, was also given one year. Julius Schultz, for picking pockets, received two years. Martha Cook, colored, grand larceny, two years. William Kaiser, false pretenses, one year. William Johnson, six months in the Penitentiary for forgery. Victor Meader received two years for grand larceny.

The case of Thomas Livingston, who attempted to swindle the State of Mississippi, about a month ago, by means of a carefully-laid plan to flood the State with forged warrants which Livingston had printed in this city and shipped to Jackson, Miss., where they were seized, was called by the Clerk, but when counsel for the defense announced that the evidence would be voluminous, and that the case would probably last two days, the jury which had been impaneled was discharged until Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, to which time the Court adjourned.

The Broadway Shooting Affray—The Post-Mortem Examination.

Dr. Wm. B. Dunning, House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, made a post-mortem examination of the remains of Edward Wellington, alias "Indian Ned," whose death from a pistol-wound at the hands of Daniel C. Perkins, the proprietor of the "New Idea" concert-saloon, has already been announced in the TIMES. It was found that the bullet had entered near the inner corner of the left eye, and passed inward, upward and backward, and was found in the back part of the head. Death had resulted from laceration of the brain. The friends and relatives of deceased claimed the remains, and they were removed to Corning, N. Y., for interment. The inquest will be held in the course of a few days.

Bids for Street-Openings.

At the Department of Public Works, yesterday, bids were opened for the street-openings, sewering, regulating and grading, flagging, &c., in various portions of the up-town districts, as advertised. In the case of the paving, except in two instances, the opening of bids was adjourned until Monday, to admit of a decision of the question whether Belgian pavements come under the heading of special pavements forbidden by chapter 383, laws of 1870. The awards in the other cases will not be made known for a day or two.

JAPAN.

The Mikado in Public—First Appearance in the Outer World of the Japanese Sovereign.

We extract from the *Japan Gazette* the following account and description of the Mikado's visit to Yokohama, the occasion of his appearance in public among foreigners:

"Shortly before 10 o'clock on the 15th August, the booming of a royal salute attracted attention to the Japanese fleet—it had cast anchor about two hours before—which fluttered bunting from every rope, and was seen to man yards with seaman-like dispatch. Two tugs were seen to steer alongside the Jioshiu Maru and take in tow three boats, in the bow of one of which a small flag fluttered, pronounced to be the royal standard of Japan by those who had telescopes, while some richly-dressed dignitaries were seated in her stern. The tugs with the boats in tow glided past the shipping toward the English Hatoba, and many of those who had been watching their progress hastened toward the English Custom-house, where it was expected His Majesty would land. Long before the boats could reach the Hatoba, a curious crowd of some two hundred people—gathered from every nation under the sun—Parsees, Tunisians, negroes, French, Celestials, Germans, Italians, English, Americans—had assembled upon the quay on either side of the steps in front of the offices, where the only preparation visible for the illustrious visitor's reception was a Custom-house sampan, with a broad plank crossing her and extending to the lower steps, and a strip of white hanging, with the well-known black chrysanthemum outline, thrown carelessly over her stern. As the string of boats approached the Hatoba the leading tug (Messrs. Whitfield & Dowson's steam launch Tsuru Maru) cast off, and when once fairly within the harbor, the Custom-house tug's rope was let go, and the men let fall their oars, and pulled in, just about the time that His Excellency Oye Tak arrived from the Saibansho to receive his sovereign.

The first boat which pulled up to the steps was a white gig, containing three officers—evidently of high rank, if one might judge from profusion of lace upon their uniforms and cocked hats. These landed, and took up their positions on the steps, waiting the Mikado's landing. The royal barge, pulled by ten oars, next came forward, having been till then partially concealed by the red water-lighter of the P. M. S. S. Company, and the spectators pressed closer to the front and craned their necks to their utmost extent to catch a view of the ruler of the Empire, who sat in state in the stern sheets, with his immediate attendants on either hand and two chamberlains standing behind him. The bench on which he sat ran the whole width of the boat, and had a high back, over which was thrown a large checkered silk coverlit, its large squares being worked in brilliant silks of various colors of various shades, while beneath his feet was a splendid crimson and white silk quilt. In the bow stood a man with a boat-hook, and a coxswain holding the standard—a small, square silk banner, bearing a glistening amber sun on a light, copper-colored ground. In the stern sheets with His Majesty were two courtiers in European evening dress, with dress swords and black velvet cocked hats—the minister in waiting, Tukudaj Jeikutaiku, the grand Chamberlain, Yoshi Kunai-shoyu—and three officers in uniform, the chief of whom was Kawamura Shoyu, Lord High Admiral of Japan. Some little delay occurred as the barge pulled up to the landing sampan, and the gig moved out of her way, during which the Mikado looked up at the crowd of faces staring down upon him, with a somewhat indolent and yet not uninterested gaze, and each looker on could see and judge for himself of the—till lately inscrutable—person of the Ruler of the Land of Sunrise. Four brief years ago, how different! The jealously sealed upper windows of the houses lining the streets along which the Imperial norimon should be borne that none might peer down upon the sacred being inclosed, the group of foreigners huddled in their appointed bye-street—under protection, yet not altogether free from fear of swashbucklers—the trembling prostrate subjects, are things of the past.

A third boat contained some other officers, and what seemed to be a box, covered with a loose pall of rich green damasked silk, having a raised pattern of white chrysanthemums, which was borne behind the Mikado to the Saibansho.

The young Emperor is tall for an Asiatic—about five feet ten inches high—of dignified bearing, slightly built, of darker complexion than the majority of higher-class Japanese, with a thin, composed face, somewhat Mongolian in cast, full lips and dark eyes, which regarded attentively the objects which attracted their gaze. His Majesty was richly and not unstastefully attired, carrying himself—save a slight stiffness in his gait, as if unused to boots—well in his European habiliments, which consisted of a full-dress coat, lined with purple silk, of diplomatic cut, buttoned to the throat, embroidered in gold from waist to throat with fancy designs—as also was the Prussian collar, which was continued in a semi-circle to between the shoulder-blades, like a gorgeous tippet or Victorine—the cuffs and pocket-flaps being similarly adorned, and a broad gold stripe running down the trousers. A dress-sword, with gold-mounted scabbard and hilt, and a cocked hat of English naval shape, with gold binding, and a gold cockade on either side, something like a flying bird of the kind represented upon the paper money, completed the Mikado's costume.

As he rose from his seat in the barge and stepped upon the gang-plank, the Europeans present uncovered and the Japanese fell on their knees, the standard being taken from the sailor who held it in the boat by one of the officers in uniform, who then, followed by the Tenno, passed slowly through the Custom-house. No one except the Governor appeared to be there to receive him, and the Emperor walked on toward the Saibansho, closely followed by the seven courtiers who had landed with him, and with the small silk flag held immediately behind him. As this neared them, the groups of Japanese who had gathered on the street pavements made obeisance, the police officers sometimes also kneeling, but more frequently standing uncovered at 'attention.' The only object that the Mikado appeared to notice was the British Consulate, but on this he only bestowed a passing glance, and walked quietly on to the entrance of the Saibansho, opposite Benten Dori, where he was lost to the continually increasing concourse, who followed him with the pertinacity juvenile humanity is apt to exhibit at home on occasions of street pageantry."

THE TREASURY DEFALCATION.

Facts, Figures and Rumors—What Mr. Johnson Has Been Doing Lately.

The reasons for the defalcation of James Johnson, Clerk of the Stamp Department of the Sub-Treasury, are asserted to be that he has been heavily engaged in stock speculation, and was using the funds of the Government for his private purposes. His favorite stock was Pacific Mail, and by dabbling in this security he lost nearly the entire amount which he embezzled.

He has been operating in stocks, more or less, for the last eighteen months, in a small way—buying one and two hundred shares—sometimes making a little and occasionally losing.

His heavy operations in stocks did not commence until last May. Among the firms with whom he had accounts are Messrs. Van Schaick & Co., Barton & Allen, Drake Brothers, and Osgood & Co. It is alleged that his losses with

Barton & Allen amount to from	$65,000 to $85,000
Drake & Brothers amount to from	50,000 to 60,000
Osgood & Co. amount to from	20,000 to 30,000
Van Schaick & Co. amount to from	15,000 to 20,000

There are other small houses with whom he had more transactions and losses.

Johnson's family is left almost entirely destitute. His wife is nearly an invalid, and most of the children are so young as to be of no assistance to her. They have resided on Staten Island for some time past, where Mrs. Johnson has contributed to the support of the family by keeping boarders. Johnson is not native born, is about fifty-three years of age, and commenced life as a clerk in the office of the Albany *Argus*, over thirty years ago. It is believed that he carried but little of the money away with him, having lost it nearly all in his stock speculations.

THE STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

Courteous Treatment of the Members by the Russian Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—Information has been received here from St. Petersburg indicating that the members of the International Statistical Congress were treated by the Russian Government and the municipality of St. Petersburg with marked kindness and the highest consideration. Free transportation by rail was furnished them from the frontier to St. Petersburg, where the delegates were met by the Government officials on their arrival, and directed to the hotels, at which accommodations had been provided for them at the public expense. The former building of the Ministry of the Interior, handsomely fitted up for the occasion, was placed at the disposal of the Congress for the meetings of its several sections. Postal and telegraphic facilities, and all the leading newspapers of Europe were provided in the building; carriages for the use of the delegates were placed at their several hotels, and every convenience which care and forethought could suggest was abundantly provided. There appears to be a general desire among the European members of the Congress to hold the next session two years hence in the United States.

Another of the Soreheads Rebuked.

John F. Farnsworth failed to obtain a renomination to Congress from the Republicans of his district. Now he is shrieking for Greeley and "reform." He had supporters in that Convention, however, and fifty-six of them, residents of Kane County, Illinois, have addressed him a letter in which they say: "We, the undersigned, your former friends and constituents, do not regard your letter of the 6th inst. as any justification for betraying the trust we have reposed in you, and for breaking the promises you made. Neither can you, nor is it in the power of man, to justify your conduct. You received the entire support of 102 delegates in our last County Convention. Why? Because you assured them and their constituents that you 'would stand by the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention.' Without that assurance on your part, you would not have received a vote. You said to us, 'That the country would be far safer in the hands of Grant than Greeley.' You said, 'That Greeley in the Presidential chair would be a very dangerous and unsafe man.' Now, your position, as stated in your letter, is contradictory and directly opposite to statements made to citizens of Batavia, previous to the Elgin Convention. In what way you can reconcile your former position with that now occupied by you, we do not know, nor do we care; suffice it to say, that we regard you as a traitor to the Republican Party, and a dishonored man. In conclusion, we believe that John F. Farnsworth has, for the hope of office, sacrificed all that is noble in man, viz.: Honor, honesty and truth."

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 20, 1872.

Thirty-three cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards on yesterday forenoon, and were nearly all sold off. Quality ranged from coarse to choice; prices from 3½c. ⅌ lb., live weight, and 14½c. ⅌ lb., dressed weight; 55 lbs. to 59 lbs. were allowed net. On yesterday and today, at Communipaw Yards, trade in Beeves was rather slow. The Cattle due did not arrive on time, and which caused trade to be uncertain. Quality ranged from poor to choice; prices from 9c.@14½c. ⅌ lb., with poor Steers held at $30 ⅌ head, weights from 5 cwt. to 9 cwt., on 54 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt., net. Sheep and Lambs sold in large lots on yesterday afternoon and again today. Prices for Sheep from 5c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs from 8c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.; Live Hogs nominal, from 5⅛c.@5⅝c. ⅌ lb.; City dressed from 6½c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb., with Light Pigs at 7c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

M. Goldschmitt sold for self 150 Kentucky Steers, nice Cattle, from 13½c.@14¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; also 68 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 12c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; again 34 Kentucky Steers, coarse Cattle, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. B. Westheimer sold for self 264 Steers, Ohios and Virginians mixed, from common to fair, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also for Ellinger & Co. 74 Steers, Ohios and Virginians, mixed common Cattle, from 9c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight from 5 cwt. to 8 cwt. J. H. Dalbey sold for self 155 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 42 Ohio Steers, choice Cattle, at 14½c. ⅌ lb., weight 9 cwt.; held on sale, 43 Cherokee Steers at $30 ⅌ head; also, sold for P. Klemens 104 Ohio Steers, plain Cattle, from 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, 36 Virginia Steers, rough Cattle, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; again, for selves, 279 Texan Steers, from 7½c.@8c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt.; and 51 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 12c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. A. Furst sold for J. Reis 106 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; also, for J. Stern 103 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 94 Missouri Steers, rough Cattle, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, for M. Fuller several head of mixed Cattle, Bulls and dry Cows and Heifers at $3 50 ⅌ cwt., live weight. S. Ulery sold for self and Goff 105 Kentucky Steers, choice Cattle, at 14½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.

At Communipaw Sheep Market J. N. Pidcock sold 11 Sheep, weight 810 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 209 Sheep, weight 15,240 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 397 Sheep, chiefly coarse Indianas, weight 34,440 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 450 Sheep, weight 33,190 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 280 Sheep, weight 24,250 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 320 Sheep, weight 26,480 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 209 Sheep, weight 15,240 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 57 Lambs, weight 3,220 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb. At Fortieth-street Sheep Market Kase & Houver sold 126 Sheep, weight 10,400 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 215 Sheep, weight 15,630 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 92 Lambs, weight 5,390 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 1,959 head of horned Cattle, 5,522 Hogs, 3,323 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at One Hundredth-street Yards: 944 head of horned Cattle.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Cattle receipts today, 833 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,064 head, or 592 cars, against 388 cars for the same time last week. The market is dead, and there is but little stock in the yards to operate on. Most of the arrivals were through consignments. Most of the offerings consist of Texans and inferior natives. But few buyers were in attendance, and the transactions were too few to justify a quotable market. Sales, 34 Cherokee Steers, averaging 1,102 lbs., at $4 62½; 42 Michigan Steers, ranging from 926 to 1,163 lbs., at $4 50@$5 50; 51 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,155 lbs., at $6. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts today were 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,600 head, against 13,400 head for the same time last week; the market closed firm at $7@$7 25 for Canada Lambs, $5 50@$6 for Canada Sheep, $5@$5 50 for Western Sheep. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 3,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,700 head, against 27,000 head for the same time last week. The market was active at about 5c.@10c. ⅌ cwt., weakening on medium Hogs, prime holding their own. All offerings disposed of. Sales, 110 head Indiana Hogs, averaging 220 lbs., at $5 25; 416 Ohio Hogs, ranging from 187 to 231 lbs., at $4 90@$5 25.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Lake Imports—19,440 bbls. Flour, 40,918 bushels Wheat, 120,900 bushels Corn, 98,533 bushels Oats, 20,062 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments—69,031 bushels Wheat, 209,797 bushels Corn, 41,271 bushels Oats. Rail Shipments from Elevators—10,220 bushels Wheat, 53,200 bushels Corn, 37,800 bushels Oats, 6,900 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Rye. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12½c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c. Flour—Western Spring, $7 25@$7 50; Bakers', $8@$8 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat quiet; sales, 8,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 3 Spring at $1 36; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1 43 @$1 45; Chicago Spring No. 2, $1 42@$1 43. Corn strong and higher; sales, 80,000 bushels No. 2 at 53½c. Oats active; sales, 5,000 bushels Western at 37c. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Flour firm and scarce; Minnesota Spring Extras sold at $7@$7 25. Wheat dull and lower for cash; No. 1 Spring, $1 20@$1 27; No. 2 Spring, $1 18½, options steady; September, $1 18; October, $1 15¾; No. 3 Spring, $1 10½@$1 11; Rejected, $1. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 35½c.@35¾c., regular; 36c. fresh, cash; 36½c., October, closing weak. High Mixed, 37c.; Rejected, 34½c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 24c.@24½c., regular and fresh. Rye steady; No. 2 at 57c.@57½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Fall, 66c. Pork dull and unchanged; sales at $13 75, spot or September. Lard—An advance asked but none established; Winter, 9½c. bid, 9¾c. asked; Summer, 9c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Short Rib Middles, 7¾c. Bacon unchanged and quiet. Whisky steady at 89c. Freights—An advance asked but none established; Corn, to Buffalo, held at 15c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 104,000 bushels Wheat, 216,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats; 6,000 bushels Rye, 62,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 158,000 bushels Corn, 99,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 1,600 bushels Extra White Michigan at $2 06, and car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60@$1 62. Corn quiet; sales of car lots at 60c. Barley unchanged; sales 7,000 bushels Upland Canada at $1 08; 1,600 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 10. Corn-meal, $1 60 for Bolted; $1 50 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22 ⅌ ton. Highwines, 90½c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 7¾c.; Barley, 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts by Lake—117,000 bushels Wheat, 7,700 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Barley, 341,900 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—14,000 bushels Wheat, 8,100 bushels Barley, 1,179,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—Flour steady at $7 50@$7 75. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 50@$1 55 for Red; $1 60@$1 70 for White. Corn steady at 51c. Rye firm at 68c.@71c. Oats steady at 30c.@40c. for old; 27c.@36c. for new. Barley unchanged. Butter in good demand for choice at 22c.@24c. Pork firm and in fair demand at $13 25. Lard firm at 8¼c. for Summer; 8¾c. for Steam; 8⅞c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats firm at 6⅛c. for Shoulders; 9⅛c. for Sides; 9¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10c. for Clear Sides. Bacon in good demand for Sides; Shoulders held at 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides held at 11c.; Clear Sides sold at 11¾c., buyer October; held at 12c. Sugar-cured Hams firm at 18c. for Winter. Live Hogs quiet and weak at $4 50@$4 90. Whisky firm at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Groceries dull and unchanged. Petroleum very weak; Crude, 16c.; Refined, 23c.@23½c., on the spot and the month. Provisions weak. Mess Pork, $14 75@$15. Flour firmer; business small; Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; Extra, $6. Wheat dull; Red Western, common and choice, $1 65@$1 75; Amber, $1 78; White, $1 85@$1 90. Western Rye—Old, 80c. Corn advanced 2c.; Yellow, 68c.; Mixed, 65c.@67c. Oats nominally unchanged. Whisky, 94c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 20.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 25½; No. 2 at $1 18¾. Corn steady at 36c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats firm at 25½c. for No. 2. Rye steady at 57c. for No. 1. Barley dull and unsettled at 63½c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 16c.; to Oswego, 23c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 118,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 20—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money and 92¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 91⅝; 10-40s, 87¾; new 5s, 89. Erie Railway Shares, 39½.

2 P. M.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 89⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 39¾.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money and 92¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 91⅝; 10-40s, 87¾; New 5s, 89; Erie Railway Shares, 39¾.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 100,000 francs during the past week.

P. M.—Rentes closed at 54f. 47c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d.@10d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 68,000 bales, including 17,000 for export and 4,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 799,000 bales, including 157,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 45,000 bales, including 2,000 American. Actual export, 14,000 bales. The stock at sea bound to this port is 195,000 bales, including 4,000 American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 44,000 quarters, including 32,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Wheat, 13s. 3d.@13s. 6d. ⅌ cental for California White; 12s. 2d.@12s. 9d. for Red Western Spring, and 12s. 4d. for Red Winter. Corn, 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Flour, 31s.@31s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Peas, 39s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Canadian.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed easier. Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 20th inst. have been 200 bales. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but prices are not quotably lower. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port for the past three days have been 25,000 quarters, including 10,000 American. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 15d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Sugar, 34s.@34s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, and 27s. 9d.@28s. for do. afloat.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d.@64s. Spirits Turpentine, 45s. 6d.@46s. ⅌ cwt. Whale-oil, £36 ⅌ ton.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400	Western Un. Tel..	67⅛	100	Lake Shore R....	87⅝
100	do..........c.	67½	200	do..........	87⅝
300	do..........	67⅝	100	do..........	87⅝
100	do..........c.	67¾	400	do..........	87⅝
600	do..........	67⅞	3000	do..........	87¾
500	do..........	68	100	do..........c.	87⅝
200	do..........	68⅛	1500	do..........	87⅝
600	do..........	68⅜	500	do..........c.	87½
2100	do..........	68⅛	200	do..........c.	87⅝
100	do.........s3.	68¼	500	do..........	87¾
500	do..........	68⅜	4100	North-western....	70⅞
300	do..........	68¼	400	do..........	70¾
1400	Pacific Mail....	67⅞	200	do..........	70⅞
200	do..........	67½	700	do..........	71
500	do..........	67¾	300	do..........c.	70⅞
300	do..........	68	1000	do..........	71
100	do.........s3.	68	1700	do..........	71⅛
400	do..........	68⅛	1100	do..........	71⅛
600	do..........	68¼	1000	do.........s3.	71⅜
400	do..........	68⅜	200	do..........c.	71¼
2000	do..........	68⅛	500	do..........	71⅝
1100	do..........	68⅜	100	do.........s3.	71⅜
1000	do..........	68¼	600	do..........	71⅛
200	do..........	68½	100	do.........b3.	71⅝
3600	do..........	68¼	100	Rock Island.....	109
200	do..........c.	68¼	200	do..........	109¼
300	do..........	68½	200	do..........	109⅜
100	Erie Railroad....	51⅜	400	do..........	109½
400	do..........	51¾	300	do..........	109⅝
500	do..........c.	52¼	100	do..........	109¾
100	do..........	51⅞	1000	do..........	109½
300	do..........	52	100	do..........	109¾
500	do..........	52⅛	100	do..........	109⅝
100	do..........c.	52⅛	400	do..........	109¾
200	do..........	52	500	C., C. & I. C....	35
200	do..........c.	52⅜	300	do..........	34⅞
100	do..........	52	400	do..........	35
100	New-York Central		200	do..........	35⅛
	& Hud. Riv....	92⅛	700	do..........	35¼
300	do..........	92⅞	1500	do..........	35⅜
300	do..........c.	92⅝	1000	do..........c.	35⅛
900	do..........	92⅜	1100	do..........	35¾
1200	do..........	93	700	do..........	35⅝
600	do..........	92½	1300	do..........	35⅛
600	do..........c.	92⅝	100	do..........c.	35⅜
500	Union Pacific R..	38⅛	100	do..........	35½
500	do..........	38⅝	600	do..........	35¾
400	do..........	38¾	200	do..........	35⅜
900	do..........	38⅞	100	do..........	35¼
800	do..........	39	100	do..........c.	35⅛
500	do..........	39⅛	100	Ohio & Miss....	42⅞
600	do..........	39¼	100	do..........c.	42⅜
200	do..........	39⅛	400	do..........	42½
100	do..........c.	39	700	do..........	42⅝
1900	do..........	39	300	do..........	42¾
200	do..........c.	38⅞	300	do..........	42⅝
800	do..........	38⅞	300	do..........	42½
100	do.........s3.	38¾	100	do..........c.	42⅝
200	do..........	38⅞	300	do..........	42⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	114	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	114⅛
50,000	do..........	114⅛	10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur'cy, s3..........	112⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	113⅝			
10,000	do..........	113¾	2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, new..	72½	100	Erie Railway..b.c.	51⅞
5,000	Virginia 6s Def.	15	200	do..........c.	52
5,000	N. Car. 6s, new.	20½	900	do..........	52
46,000	Missouri 6s.....	92	200	do..........c.	52¼
2,600	M. 6s, H. & S. J. Is.	89	200	do..........	51⅞
4,000	N. Y. S. 7s, B. L. R.	108⅛	100	do..........	51¾
8,000	Ar. 7s, L R., P. B.		200	do..........	51½
	& New-Or.....	44	300	do..........c.	51⅜
1,000	Erie 4th Mort...	96⅛	100	do..........	51⅜
3,000	Harlem 1st M...	101⅛	100	do..........	51¼
1,000	Mich. So. S. F..	101⅜	100	do..........c.	51⅝
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	99⅝	100	do..........c.	51½
3,000	do..........	99½	300	do..........	51¼
1,000	U. Pac. 1st M...	87¼	200	do..........	51
12,000	do..........	87⅜	100	do..........	50⅞
2,000	do..........	87⅝	100	do..........	50⅝
10,000	do..........	87¾	200	do..........	50⅜
1,000	do..........	87½	500	do..........	50½
10,000	do..........	87¼	100	do..........c.	50¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bonds.	106	100	do..........c.	50⅞
5,000	U. P. 10s, In...s3.	78¼	900	N. Y. Cen. & H...	93
11,000	do..........	78¼	300	do..........c.	93
1,000	do..........c.	78	10	do..........	93⅛
4,000	do..........	78	10	do..........	93⅜
2,000	N. J. Cen. 1st, n.	102½	1000	do..bet. call.	93
21,000	do..........	102¾	800	do..........	93⅛
1,000	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.	83½	100	Erie Railroad Pf..	69¾
1,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	87½	100	Harlem Railroad.	110
5,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st.	92¼	60	Lake S. & M. So..	87⅞
1,000	do..........	92	100	do..b. c..b3.	87¾
1,000	do..........	91⅞	600	do..........	87⅝
1,000	Col., C. & I. C. 2d.	74	300	do..........c.	87⅝
2,000	Tol., P. & W. 2d.	76	100	do.........s3.	87⅝
10,000	B., H. & E. 1st, s3.	38	300	do..........	87¾
10,000	do..........	38½	400	do..........	87⅞
2,000	Cedar F. & M. 1st	82⅜	1400	do..........	88
10	Bank of Com'th...	86	200	do.........b3.	88
28	Man. & Mer. Bk..	100	200	do..........	88⅛
15	Central Nat. Bk..	100⅛	100	do..........c.	88
11	Fourth Nat. Bk...	111	700	do..........	88
700	Canton Co......	90	200	do..........	88⅛
100	do..bet. call.	90	300	Un. Pac. b. c..b3.	39
600	West. U. Tel..b.c.	68⅛	1200	do..........	39
400	do..........	68⅛	300	do..........c.	39
100	do..........c.	68⅛	300	do..........	39⅛
100	do..........p.	68⅛	500	do..........c.	39⅛
100	do..........	68½	100	do..........	39⅛
500	do..........	68⅛	300	do..........	39⅛
100	do.........s3.	68¼	1300	Chi. & N. W. b. c.	71⅜
100	do..........	68⅛	100	do..........	71⅜
3000	do..........	68¼	100	do..........	71⅛
600	do..........c.	68⅛	100	do.........s3.	71⅜
300	do..........	68¼	100	do..........	71⅛
100	do..........	68⅛	200	do..........	71⅜
300	do..........	68⅜	100	do..........	71⅛
200	do..........	68⅜	500	do..........	71⅛
100	do..........	68⅛	900	do..........	71⅝
700	do..........	68⅜	1100	do..........	71⅛
100	do..........	68¾	700	do..........	71⅜
300	do.........s3.	68⅜	20	Bk. of North Am.	104
400	do..........	68½	100	Adams Express....	90⅛
400	do..........c.	68⅛	300	C. & P. Gd..b. c. s3.	88⅛
100	Quicksilver Pf....	54⅛	100	Chi & N. W. Pf. b. c.	89
200	do..bet. call.	54⅛	250	New-Jersey Cen...	103
200	do..........	54⅛	25	Chi. & Rock I.....	109⅜
200	do..........	54⅛	200	do..bet. call.	109⅛
100	do..........	54⅛	200	do..........	109⅜
100	Am. M. Union Ex.	65⅛	500	do..........	109⅛
41	do..........	66	200	do..........	109⅛
100	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	68⅛	200	do..........	109⅜
100	do..bet. call.	68⅛	300	do..........	109⅜
100	do..........	68⅛	600	do..........c.	109⅛
490	do..........c.	68⅛	100	Mil. & St. Paul....	54⅜
100	do..........	68⅛	200	Del., Lack. & W...	99
400	do..........	68⅛	450	do..........	98⅛
700	do..........	68⅛	100	do..........	98⅛
800	do..........	68⅛	300	do..........	98⅛
100	do..........c.	68⅛	18	do..........	98
300	do..........	68⅛	10	Morris & Essex....	92
1100	do..........	68⅛	100	do..bet. call.	92
200	do.........b3.	68⅛	50	Han. & St. Jo.....	31⅛
100	do..........	68⅛	100	do..bet. call.	31⅛
900	Col., C. & I. C..b. c.	35½	500	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	42⅛
100	do..........	35⅛	200	do..........	42⅛
1400	do..........	35⅛	500	do..........c.	42¼
100	do..........	35⅛	700	do..........	42⅛
100	Bos., H. & Erie....	6¾	100	do.........b3.	43
100	T., W. & W...b. c. s3.	69⅛	200	Miss., K. & T..b. c.	40⅞
100	P., Ft. W. & C. Gd.	94			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

3,000	C. Pac. G. bds...	99⅝	700	Erie Railroad. b. c.	50⅛
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st. b3.	98	200	do..........	50⅛
5	Cen. Nat. Bank....	100	100	do..........c.	51
200	Cons. Coal........	40	100	do..........	50⅜
100	Am. Un. Express.	65⅛	500	do..........	50⅞
50	do..........	66	500	do..........	51
800	P. Mail S. Co. b. c.	68⅛	500	do..........	51
100	do..........	68⅛	600	do..........	51⅛
700	do..........	68⅛	100	do..........	51⅛
100	do..........	68⅛	500	do..........	51⅛
2500	do..........	68⅛	500	do..........	51
1200	do..........	68	700	do..........	51⅛
100	do..........	69	1000	Un. Pac. R..b. c.	39⅛
300	do.........b3.	69	100	do..........	39⅛
2500	do..........	69	1900	do..........	39⅛
3300	do..........	69⅛	100	do.........b3.	39⅛
500	W. Un. Tel..b. c.	68⅜	2300	do..........	39⅛
800	do..........	68⅛	300	do..........	39⅛
200	do..........	68⅝	500	L. S. & M. S. R. b. c.	88
100	do..........	68¾	100	do..........	88⅛
400	do..........	68⅞	1800	do..........	88⅛
500	do..........	69⅛	500	do..........	88⅜
200	do..........	69	1400	do..........	88⅛
500	do..........	68⅞	300	do..........	88⅝
300	do..........	69	200	do..........	88½
1500	do..........	69⅛	300	do..........	88⅝
500	do..........	69¼	1000	do..........	88½
300	do..........	69⅜	100	do.........s3.	88⅛
700	do..........	69½	150	C. & Pitt. R. Gd...	88¼
800	do..........	69⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. R...	71¾
1700	do..........	69¾	100	do..........	71⅛
400	do..........	69⅝	900	do..bet. call.	71⅝
2000	do..........	69¾	2300	do..........	72
100	Quick Pf...b. c. b3.	55	200	do.........b3.	72⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	93⅛	1400	do..........	72⅛
600	do..........	93¼	500	do..........	72¼
200	do..........	93⅜	300	do..........	72⅛
300	do..........	93½	400	do..........	72
600	do..........	93⅝	700	do..........	72⅛
300	do..........	93⅛	600	do..........	72¼
100	do..........c.	93⅜	1900	do..........	72⅛
200	do..........	93⅜	300	do..........	72
100	do.........b3.	93⅛	200	do..........	71⅞
100	B., H. & E. R. b. c.	6⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	89⅛
200	do..........	6⅞	900	Chi. & R. I. R. b. c.	109⅞
100	O. & Miss R..b. c.	42⅞	800	do..........	110
100	do.........b3.	43	900	do..........	110⅛
300	do..........	43	106	P., Ft. W. & C. Gd.	94
200	do.........b3.	43⅛	300	Del., L. & W. R...	98¾
1300	do..........	43⅛	100	C., C., C. & I. R. b. c.	89½
500	do..........	43⅛	400	C., C. & I. C. R. b. c.	35⅝
200	do..........	43⅛	200	do.........b3.	36
100	Mariposa Pf......	2⅛	100	do.........s3.	35¾
300	Panama R....b. c.	127	600	do..........	35⅛
100	H. & St. Jos. R...	31	100	do.........b3.	36
100	do..bet. call.	31⅛	300	do..........	36
100	H. & St. J. R. Pf..	48	300	do..........	35⅝
200	Harlem R. R. b. c.	111			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$3,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62..	114⅛	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	114¼
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	114⅛	4,000	do..........	114⅜
11,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65..	113⅛	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	114½
20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....	111⅞	5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	114

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

200	Canton..........	91	100	C. C. & I. C.....	35¾
200	Western Union...	68⅜	200	do..........	35⅝
300	do..........	68¼	600	do..........	35¾
100	do..........	68⅛	600	do..........	35⅝
100	do..........	68¼	500	do..........c.	35½
500	do..........c.	68¼	100	do..........	35½
300	Quicksilver......	43⅛	200	do..........	35⅝
100	St. Paul.........s3.	54⅛	300	do..........	35¾
1000	Pacific Mail.....c.	68⅝	500	do..........	35⅞
500	do..........c.	68½	200	Erie Railroad.....	50⅛
800	do..........	68½	1400	do..........	50
500	do..........	68⅜	300	do..........c.	50
400	do..........	68¼	100	do..........	49⅝
600	do..........	68⅛	100	do..........	49½
100	do.........s3.	68⅛	100	do..........c.	49¾
900	do..........	68¼	200	do..........	49¾
200	do..........c.	68¼	100	do..........	49⅞
300	do..........	68⅜	100	do..........	50
200	Lake Shore......	88	100	do..........	50⅛
1300	do..........c.	87⅞	700	do..........	50¼
100	do..........c.	87¾	100	do..........	50⅛
100	Boston, H. & E. c.	7	100	do..........	50
300	do..........	7	100	do..........c.	50⅛
200	do.........s3.	6⅞	100	do..........	50¼
200	Rock Island.....	109⅝	200	do..........	50⅜
100	do..........	[illegible]	400	do..........	50½
200	do..........c.	[illegible]	500	Union Pacific.....	39
400	do..........	[illegible]	200	do..........	38⅞
200	do..........	109[illegible]	100	do..........c.	38¾
500	do..........	109⅝	500	do..........	38⅝
100	North-west'n Pf..	88⅝	100	do.........b3.	38⅝
300	North-western....	71⅝	100	Toledo & Wabash.	69⅞
300	do..........c.	71⅛	100	Ohio & Miss......	42⅞
100	do..........	71⅝	1100	do..........	42¾
900	do..........	71½	200	do..........	42⅞
100	do..........c.	71⅜	500	N. Y. C. & Hud..	93⅛
200	do..........	71⅛	400	do..........	93
100	do..........	71⅛	100	do..........c.	92⅞
100	do..........	71⅝	400	do..........	93
100	do..........	71¾			

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

200	West. Union Tel..	69⅜	100	Panama Railroad.	127½
100	do..........	69½	100	do..........	128
500	do..........	69⅝	300	do..........	128¼
300	do..........	69⅛	900	North-western....	71⅞
500	do..........	69⅝	1700	do..........	72
600	do..........	69¾	200	do..........	72⅛
500	do.........b3.	69¾	200	do..........	72¼
100	do..........	69⅞	800	do..........	72⅜
200	do..........	69¾	1000	do..........	72¼
100	do..........	69⅝	800	do..........	72⅝
100	do..........	69⅛	1200	do..........	72½
500	do..........	69⅜	700	do.........b3.	72⅛
200	do..........	69½	200	do..........	72⅜
200	do..........	69⅜	200	do.........b3.	72¼
400	do..........	69¼	2500	do..........	72¼
100	do.........b3.	69⅛	600	do..........	72
200	West. Un. Tel.....	69⅞	1800	North-western...	71⅞
400	do..........	69⅛	500	do..........	71⅜
200	do.........s3.	69⅛	200	do..........	71⅞
800	do..........	69⅜	100	do..........	72
300	do..........	69⅛	500	Union Pacific....	39¼
700	N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	93⅝	100	do.........b3.	39½
2100	do..........	93⅛	100	do.........b3.	39⅛
300	do.........s3.	93⅛	200	do..........	39⅛
200	do..........	93⅜	100	do.........b5.	39
100	do.........b3.	93⅛	400	do.........b3.	39⅛
500	do..........	93⅛	200	Rock Island......	110
100	Erie Railroad....	51	300	do..........	110⅜
100	do..........	51⅛	700	do..........	110
100	do..........	50⅞	100	do..........	109¾
500	do..........	50	100	St. Paul........	54⅞
200	do..........	50¾	100	do..........	55
100	Canton Co......s3.	91	100	do..........	54⅞
800	Pacific Mail.....	69⅛	300	St. Paul Pref.....	75⅛
100	do.........b3.	69⅛	100	Tol. & Wab......	70
2500	do..........	69¼	500	do.........b3.	70
100	do.........s3.	69⅛	100	Ohio & Miss......	43⅛
400	do.........b3.	69⅜	100	do.........b3.	43⅛
1300	do..........	69⅜	400	do.........b3.	43⅛
100	do.........b3.	69½	600	do..........	42⅞
100	do..........	69⅛	100	do..........	43⅛
200	do..........	69⅜	100	do..........	43
100	do..........	69¼	200	do..........	42⅞
200	do..........	69⅛	100	do..........	43
100	do.........b3.	69⅛	300	do..........	42⅞
200	do..........	69	100	do..........	42¾
2400	do.........s3.	69	100	do..........	42⅞
200	do..........	69⅛	700	do..........	43
900	Lake Shore R. R..	88½	500	C., C. & I. C......	35⅞
100	do.........s3.	88⅜	200	do.........b3.	36
900	do..........	88⅜	300	do.........s3.	36
100	do.........b3.	88½	100	do..........	36
100	do..........	88½	200	do..........	36⅛
1800	do..........	88¾	500	do..........	36⅛
1300	do..........	88⅝	200	do..........	36⅛
100	do.........s3.	88⅝	100	do.........b3.	36⅛
200	do..........	88⅛	400	do.........b3.	36⅛
500	do..........	88⅜	200	do..........	36
1300	do..........	88¼	500	do..........	35⅞
1000	do.........s3.	88⅜	300	do..........	35¾
400	do..........	88⅜	100	do.........b3.	35⅞
100	North-west'n Pf..	89			

FRIDAY, Sept. 20—P. M.

The action of Mr. Vail, of the Bank of Commerce, and Mr. Moses Taylor, of the City Bank, Yesterday Afternoon, in refusing to pay Greenbacks over their counters on the checks of their dealers, certified as "good," and intended to be liquidated through the Bank Clearing-house, is, with few exceptions, warmly approved by the popular sentiment in Wall-street and among the Merchants. Both Banks are so well-known for their wealth and high respectability that Mr. Vail and Mr. Taylor could well assume the responsibility of defeating a notorious conspiracy by Jay Gould and his confederates against the Money market and the general trade of the country, (which this conspiracy is rapidly demoralizing,) so far as the action of their Banks could defeat or render it odious. The legal questions involved they are ready to meet whenever brought to trial by Gould or Smith, or the whole party together. The questions of the law merchant or law of comity between the Banks and their dealers and the practice of the Street are all, without exception, in their favor, as a brief explanation will at once illustrate. The rule, or uniform practice, of the Stock Exchange, and of the Gold Room, is, that all contracts, not otherwise stipulated, are settled by check on some one or more of the Associated Banks in the Clearing-house. This does not debar a special sale of Stocks, or of Gold to be paid for, on the instant, in Greenbacks. But such contracts are seldom made, even privately, and are never attempted openly in the Exchange, or Gold Room, without incurring derision or contempt. By common practice, and by comity between the Banks and the Brokers, large credits, in the shape of Checks, are certified for the latter, and liquidated the next day through the Clearing-house, the resulting balances being paid by the debtor Banks in Greenbacks. The enormous business of the Exchange could not be otherwise conducted. If a desperate clique of speculators, like Jay Gould and Henry N. Smith, direct their Brokers, with three firms of whom they are special partners, to demand Greenbacks on the Checks of their neighbors on the day they are drawn, the Greenback Notes could not be had, nor the demand enforced at the Stock Exchange, or in the Gold Room. If, on the other hand, they should accept a certification of these checks, as for liquidation the next day, through the Clearing-house, they do so under the implied understanding that the Checks are to be settled in this way, *and in no other way.*

In the present instance, Gould and Smith, or their brokers, held over on Tuesday and Wednesday a large amount of Certified Bank Checks. The object was mischief and embarrassment. There was no disguise about this. They had worked a "corner" on Gold and a "corner" on Money, and the more of the latter they could hold in suspense by diverting the Checks of the Banks to an usual purpose and delay, the greater the mischief would prove, and the nearer a widespread panic in the Wall-street and Commercial Markets would be advanced to its catastrophe. When Money was relieved by the purchase by the Treasury of United States 5-20s on Wednesday, these conspirators resolved to lock it up by buying the Treasury Gold yesterday. Had the Gold been awarded to the amount of three millions in place of one million, as was expected, the Certified Checks would have been paid into the Treasury and the Gold Certificates locked up, or perhaps three millions more of Currency borrowed upon them on the Street, and *that* locked up. As the award was less than they had prepared themselves for, they turned upon the Banks for Greenbacks on the remainder of their Checks, and were met by Mr. Vail and Mr. Taylor with a flat refusal. Other Banks paid the Greenback Notes over their counters. As the game was thus at least partially blocked, these parties sent other Certified Checks quietly through the Clearing-house this morning, and the arrangement for the present seems to be over. At a meeting of the Clearing-house Bankers this Afternoon, much sympathy was expressed for the stand taken by Mr. Vail and Mr. Taylor, but the Association declined to indorse a precedent, involving, as they apprehend, grave legal questions, as a rule for their general government hereafter.

While reputable Bank Officers are found ready to Bank for Gould and Smith, or, what is the same thing, for their Brokers, with whom they place special capital, their nefarious practices will go on, and the example of these Bankers will be followed, as at present, by reputable Brokers in making contracts and even doing commission business with these people. When the "lock-up" game was introduced four years ago, in October, 1868, we implored the Banks to throw out the accounts of the notorious men who were then fabricating and selling Erie Stock by the tens of millions, and locking up the proceeds from the business community, to double their gains on other stocks, but we simply brought down the abuse of these Banks upon the TIMES, and subsequently numerous libel suits and arrests never prosecuted, nor intended to be prosecuted, by Gould and Fisk. In less than a year the Erie rascality was supplemented in Black Friday, Gould, Fisk and Smith being all concerned alike. And after that it was hoped they would surely be discredited, driven out of every reputable Bank and every decent Broker's shop in Wall and Broad streets, as they richly deserved to be. But it was not to be, and never will be, while the facilities to business and the recognitions of honest neighborhood are extended to these men as to men of probity and respectability. We are not inclined, therefore, at this late day, as some of our friends would have us, to urge other and more violent correctives, while so plain a remedy is in the control, or at the command, of the Banks and Brokers of Wall-street, who suffer in their business from this prolonged scandal.

The sales of gold, which were run up last night to 115 ⅌ cent., began to show weakness early this morning at 114⅞@114¾, and finally dropped in the afternoon to 114 ⅌ cent. The bonus for the use of the Cash Gold opened at ⅛ ⅌ cent., and soon fell to ⅛ ⅌ cent. a day, and finally to a sixteenth or thirty-second of one per cent. There was a fair demand for sight Exchange on London at a difference of 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. on the 60 days' Bills, and although the latter continued rather hard to move, the general look of Exchange was better than for several days, and favorably affected the Public Funds, which were higher than yesterday, and quite scarce on the 5-20s used abroad, especially the 1867s.

Money was at no time extravagantly dear during the day, and the Brokers generally felt well assured in the forenoon that it could be readily had either at simple 7 ⅌ cent. Interest, or for a trifling bonus. They were not disappointed in buying Stocks on this calculation. The Railroads and Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph were strong at the Second Board, and when the time came for making up the Bank accounts of the day, Money balances were offered at 6@7 ⅌ cent. It will be noticed by the quotations below that nearly all prices on the speculative list are higher than last night, though not in all cases the highest made on the sales of the Afternoon. The Market left off steady.

Closing Quotations—SEPT. 20.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	110⅞	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.	113⅞	114⅛
American Gold	115	114
Bills on London, 60 days	107⅛	107⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅞	93⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	109	109⅞
North-west Common	71⅛	72
Pacific Mail	68⅛	69⅛
St. Paul Preferred	75	75⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅛	54⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅛	42⅞
Western Union Telegraph	68⅛	69⅜
Erie	52⅛	51
Union Pacific	38⅞	39⅛
Lake Shore	87⅛	88⅜
C., Chicago and Ind. Central	35⅛	35⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20.

Gold receipts	$803,706 67
Gold payments	1,185,274 71
Gold balance	53,551,818 19
Currency receipts	2,814,198 85
Currency payments	294,302 55
Currency balance	16,397,660 81
Customs	468,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 reg., '67	113⅜
5-20 reg., '62	114⅛	5-20 coup., '67	114⅜
5-20 coup., '62	114⅛	5-20 reg., '68	113⅝
5-20 reg., '64	114⅛	5-20 coup., '68	114
5-20 coup., '64	114⅛	10-40 reg.	108
5-20 reg., '65	114⅛	10-40 coup.	108⅛
5-20 coup., '65	114⅛	5s coup., '81	111⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	113⅛	6s Currency	111⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	98½	98¾
City 6s, New	101⅛	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	126	126½
Pennsylvania Central	57	57⅛
Reading	112	112⅛
Lehigh Valley	58⅝	59
Catawissa Preferred	43⅝	44
Philadelphia and Erie	26	26½
Northern Central	38	39
Lehigh Navigation	38	38⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	92½	92¾

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the prepayment of the First of November (Gold) Coupons on the United States 5-20s of 1862-'64-'65 at a rebate of 6 ⅌ cent. interest.

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $3,250,871; amount marketed, $4,153,283.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

To those who have funds to invest in large or small amounts, or who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend, after full investigation, the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. gold interest, (equal now to 8¼ currency,) and sold at par, they yield an income considerably more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. They are Coupon and Registered, the lowest denomination being $100, the highest $10,000.

Nearly one-third of the Main Line of the Road will be completed and in operation with a large business the present season. All the property and rights of the Company, including a most valuable Land Grant, averaging about 23,000 acres per mile of road, are pledged as security for the first mortgage bonds now offered.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange at current prices. Descriptive pamphlets and maps, showing Route of Road, Connections, Tributary Country, &c., will be furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington,
Financial Agents N. P. R. R.

☞BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1872.

DEPOSITS received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Special arrangements made with Savings Banks and others depositing large amounts.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT available in all parts of the country, and bearing interest in case of special deposit.

We make COLLECTIONS for merchants and others in all parts of the country.

Orders for INVESTMENT STOCKS and BONDS executed at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

We deal in GOVERNMENT and other FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, such as CENTRAL PACIFIC and CHESAPEAKE and OHIO BONDS.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Loan having been withdrawn from the market by the Company, the small amount remaining on hand will be disposed of at private sale, giving investors an opportunity to purchase this favorite security upon terms which should insure an advance upon the completion of the road and their introduction at the Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH.

☞THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is earning a dividend upon its stock, beside interest upon its bonds. But a small amount of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds remain unsold. These we offer for the present at 90 and interest. Apply in person or by mail to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞NEW-YORK STATE 6s.
GOLD BONDS due 1887, for sale by GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE COTTON TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—Cotton easier, in fair demand; Good Ordinary, 18c.; Low Middling, 18¼c.@18⅜c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 1,481 bales; gross, 1,812 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 29,854 bales; weekly, net receipts, 10,716 bales; gross, 15,042 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,108 bales; coastwise, 1,635 bales; sales, 14,200 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 20.—Cotton in no demand; buyers and sellers apart; unsettled since unfavorable reports; good Ordinary, 17¼c.; Low Middling, 17¾c.; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 721 bales; exports coastwise, 516 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,310 bales; weekly net receipts, 3,752 bales; exports coastwise, 1,607 bales; sales, 2,700 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 20.—Cotton heavy; Ordinary, 14½c.; good Ordinary, 15¾c.@16c.; net receipts, 813 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 12,217 bales; weekly, net receipts, 4,625 bales; exports to Great Britain, 772 bales; coastwise, 2,937 bales; sales, 1,300 bales.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; net receipts, 140 bales; exports, coastwise, 99 bales; stock, 231 bales; weekly net receipts, 1,146 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,002 bales; sales, 452 bales.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 20.—Cotton dull; Middling nominally 16¼c.; receipts, 471 bales; shipments, 434 bales; stock, 1871, 138 bales; 1872, 178 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 20, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	13	Leather, sides	4,240
Broom-corn, bales	62	Moss, bales	55
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Spirits Turp., bbls	208
Cotton, bales	950	Tar, bbls	307
Copper, cakes	164	Resin, bbls	2,446
Dried fruit, pkgs	993	Oil-cake, pkgs	556
Eggs, bbls	1,242	Pork, pkgs	65
Flour, bbls	17,871	Beef, pkgs	100
Wheat, bushels	112,030	Cut-meats, pkgs	276
Corn, bushels	151,949	Lard, pkgs	107
Oats, bushels	52,325	Lard, kegs	309
Malt, bushels	697	Stearine, pkgs	85
Barley, bushels	21,855	Butter, pkgs	2,616
Grass-seed, bags	811	Cheese, pkgs	5,647
Flax-seed, bags	904	Tallow, pkgs	74
Beans, bbls	160	Pea-nuts, bags	15
Peas, bushels	300	Starch, boxes	100
Corn-meal, bbls	851	Tobacco, hhds	291
Corn-meal, bags	240	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	910
Hemp, bales	21	Whisky, bbls	328
Hops, bales	252	Wool, bales	318
Hides, No	520	Oil, Menhaden, bbls	100

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the ship Alex. Marshall, for Liverpool—150 bbls. Clay, 48,652 bushels Corn, 554 bbls. Resin, 23 hhds. Tobacco, 538 boxes Clocks, 4,000 Staves, 63 pkgs. Sheepskins, 7,784 bushels Wheat, 4 bags Hair, 220 logs Cedar.

By the bark Konkordia, for Cork and orders—25,091 bushels Corn.

By the bark Kathleen, for Cork and orders—34,987 bushels Corn.

By the ship Princess Louise, for Cork and orders—45,900 bushels Corn.

By the bark C. Berg, for Hamburg—277 boxes Tobacco, 1,450 tcs. Lard, 250 hhds. Tallow, 500 boxes Extract Logwood, 400 boxes Starch, 54 boxes Clocks.

By the bark Chili, for Hamburg—4,485 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 400 boxes Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Helvetia, for Elsinore and orders—992 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—There has been a fair inquiry noted for Pots at from $8 25@$8 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Nothing really new in Pearls.

BEES-WAX—Has been attracting less attention within the range of 34c.@34½c. for Western, and 35c. @36c. for Southern.

BRICKS—The demand for stock has been fair, with ample supplies available, within the range of our quotations: Common Pale at $4 75@$5; North River, $5 50@$8 50; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia Front, $40 @$45 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have met with a slow sale, chiefly in a jobbing way, with values quoted essentially unchanged. Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, 14c.@18½c.; Paraffine, 28c.@29c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@33c.; Sperm, patent, 42c.@43c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c.

CEMENT—Rosendale has been in fair request on the basis of $1 60 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—The inquiry has been on a moderate scale, chiefly for domestic, which has been offered freely at the ruling figures. Supplies of foreign unusually light. We quote Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15@$16; House do., $22@$24 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4 50@$5 25 ⅌ ton for cargoes.

COCOA—There has not been much call for any description; prices show no change of moment. We quote: Maracaibo at 29c.@30c.; Caracas, 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil 13c.@14c.; San Domingo, 7½c.@8c., gold, in bond, ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted essentially unchanged in price, but has been very quiet in the local market, pending the offering of the samples of the Merrimac cargo, which amounts to about 17,642 bags. At Baltimore 3,100 bags by the Lapwing were placed at 17¾c., gold. Other kinds inactive at about previous figures.

COTTON—Has been offered very freely at a further reduction of ⅛c.@¾c. ⅌ lb., for early delivery, with a moderate call noted; sales, 2,441 bales, (of which 150 bales were to arrive,) including 1,191 bales to shippers and 1,250 bales to spinners. For forward delivery the dealings have been quite heavy, with prices quoted off ⅛c.@¾c. ⅌ lb. Sales, 27,300 bales, (8,000 bales last evening, and 19,300 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with September contracts closing at 18⅛c.; October at 18⅛c.; November at 18⅛c.; December at 18 5-16c.; January at 18½c.; February at 19⅛c.; March at 19⅝c.; April at 19¾c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows, viz.: September, 19.14; October, 18.56; November, 18.53; December, 19.16; January, 19.16; February, 19.70; March, 20.22. The receipts at this port today were 950 bales, including 610 bales from Norfolk, 103 bales from New-Orleans, 237 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 9,328 bales, and for the week 48,978 bales, against 29,022 bales the preceding week, and since Sept. 1 93,684 bales, against 42,717 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Good Ordinary	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
Low Middling	18⅝	18⅝	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	19	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Good Middling	20	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a moderate movement noted in State and Western Flour, chiefly in qualities available under $8, and in the better grades of trade and good to choice Family Extras, at somewhat steadier prices, on comparatively limited offerings. The medium grades have been in relatively less favor with buyers, and have been without material alteration as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,850 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 20@$6 85, chiefly at $6 50@$6 75; inferior to very good Extra at $7 35@$7 85, chiefly at $7 40@$7 65; very good to fancy at $7 85@$8 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $7 35@$7 85; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $7 40@$7 85, ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 3,000 bbls. City Mills Extra at $7 70@$7 75 ⅌ bbl., and trade and Family Extras at proportionate figures.

Southern Flour has been in quite moderate supply and fair request at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., at $6@$8 35 for very inferior to very good, and $8 35@$12 50 for very good to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in demand at from $4 20@$5 25 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 25 ⅌ bbl. Corn-meal has been more sought after at $3 40@$3 75 for Yellow and White Western, chiefly at $3 50@$3 62½; $3 55@$3 70 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 95 for Brandywine; the reported sales reach 930 bbls., in lots.

FRUIT—The general market has been very tame, with values ruling in favor of purchasers; sales 700 boxes Layer Raisins at $2; 500 bbls. new Currants, part at 7¼c.; about 200 cases new Figs; 20 cases Cuban, and a cargo of Brazil Nuts on private terms; also 30 casks Turkey Prunes at 6½c.@6¾c. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2@$2 05 ⅌ box; Valencia Raisins, 12c.@13c.; new crop Currants, 7¼c.; Almonds, 17½c.@30c.; new Figs, 18c.@20c. ⅌ lb.; Canton Ginger, $8@$8 50 ⅌ case.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has attracted less attention, especially from shippers. The offerings have been mostly of inferior and ordinary stock, few prime samples appearing on the market. For the latter, holders claimed full prices, which tended to check business. On the grades mainly dealt in, the advantage was decidedly in favor of buyers. Prime Milwaukee Spring was unusually scarce. Winter Wheat has been inactive, the scant offerings of desirable lots and the firm views of owners impeding operations. Sales have been reported since our last, of 71,000 bushels at $1 55@$1 56 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, which choice No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at $1 59@$1 60, $1 51@$1 53 for No. 3 do., $1 42@$1 48@$1 50 for inferior Spring, in lots; $1 62½@$1 72½ for Red Western; $1 80 for Amber do., and $1 95@$2 for White do., in small lots.... The Corn market shows a further improvement as to values on a reduced offering and active call for stock for shipment and home-trade purposes, though the latter dealings indicated rather lessened buoyancy; sales have been reported since our last of 217,000 bushels, at 65c.@65½c., closing at about 65c. for prime sailing-vessel grades, afloat; 65½c.@66c. for fancy do.; 63c.@64½c. for poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, afloat; 66c. for Yellow Western; 64c.@69c. for White Western; 57½c.@62½c. for damaged Mixed Western in lots, ⅌ bushel. For forward delivery, the demand has been fair, but the advanced prices claimed have been against free dealings; 45,500 bushels prime Mixed Western sold for October delivery at 66½c. ....Nothing really new in Barley......Of Barley Malt, 6,500 bushels two and four-rowed State were reported sold at $1 @$1 15, and of bonded Canada Peas, in bulk, 2,000 bushels at 97½c., in store, ⅌ bushel; market essentially unchanged....Oats have been quoted strong in price, on a fair business, mainly in new stock, which constituted the bulk of the offerings. Old were scarce, and held above the views of purchasers, checking transactions. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,000 bushels at 43c.@46c. for ordinary to very good new Mixed Western; 41c.@44c. for inferior to new good Black and Dark Mixed; 46c.@50c. for poor to prime new White, Western, and 52c.@55c. for White State; with 47c. bid and 48c. asked for prime old Mixed Western, in store....Rye has been quiet, but firm; a sale of a boat-load of prime Western, in store, was reported at 77c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—The offerings of stock have been on a restricted scale, and holders have been firm in their views, with a moderate demand noted. We quote: Bale at $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 65 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw wanted at from 65c.@$1 65 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been dull throughout. We quote: American, $120@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$250 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 10¾c.@11c.; Sisal, 8¾c.@9c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@6c.; Jute Butts at 2¼c.@2½c., ⅌ lb., currency.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand at full prices; sales, 500 dry Texas and 4,900 wet salted do., the latter to arrive, on private terms.

HOPS—Have further declined about 5c. ⅌ lb. on more liberal arrivals, (the week's receipts having been 1,590 bales domestic and 86 bales foreign,) including the first consignment of new English stock, which was an unexpected addition to the supply. The demand has been moderate at the reduced figures. We quote: New-Yorks, growth 1872, 33c.@35c.@37c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 33c.@35c.@37c.; Western, growth 1872, 33c.@35c.@37c.; old Olds, growths 1868 and 1869, 10c.@15c.@20c. ⅌ lb. Mr. Emmet Wells says of the receipts of English: "These Hops, we understand, haven been distributed among a number of brewers with the view of having the quality tested, no special price being agreed upon. The samples we saw showed considerable lack of strength, doubtless the result of early picking. We are inclined to believe our brewers will at all times give fine American Hops the preference, provided our prices compete with foreign production. Receipts for the week, 1,590 bales; receipts for corresponding week in 1871, 561 bales; total receipts since Sept. 1, 1872, 2,686 bales; total receipts for same period in 1871, 2,195 bales; imports for the week, 86 bales; total imports since Sept. 1, 1872, 86 bales."

METALS—Ingot Copper has been purchased to the extent of 500,000 lbs. at 33¼c.@33½ on the spot, and 34c. for forward delivery; market less firm....Pig-iron has been in fair request at full previous rates; 600 tons Glengarnock sold from yard on private terms. New Rails have been more freely dealt in at steady prices; sales, 2,000 tons English, part at $75, gold; and 1,000 tons American on private terms....Wrought Scrap-iron in moderate demand, with sales reported of 750 tons on private terms; quoted at $48@$50.... Lead, Spelter and Zinc very dull at about old quotations....Pig-tin quiet at 33½c., gold, for Shorts; sales, 50 slabs. Tin Plates quite dull and heavy; sales, 300 boxes Charcoal Terne at $11 25, and 200 boxes Coke Terne at $10 12½, gold, ⅌ box.

MOLASSES—Unusually dull within the previous nominal range.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in better demand, and Strained has been quoted decidedly stronger in price; sales, 3,000 bbls. Strained at $4 25@$4 35, closing at $4 35; 175 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $4 55@$4 70; 650 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $5@$6, ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar dull at former rates....Spirits Turpentine sold the extent of 381 bbls., in lots, at 61c.@62c., closing steady at 62c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Generally show firmness as to values, though trade is comparatively lifeless. The offerings of Linseed, prime Lard, and Menhaden are on a restricted scale at the ruling figures. We quote: Crude Whale at 68c.@71c.; Bleached Whale at 72c.@73c.; Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 38; Unbleached Sperm at $1 53@$1 55; Bleached at $1 58@$1 60; Lard-oil, 88c.@90c.; Red Oil, 47½c.@48c.; Saponified, 50c.@51c.; Linseed-oil, 81c.@83c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 25@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 41c.@48c., as extremes; Extra Refined Seal at 67½c.@90c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil, 45c.@47c.; Yellow, 58c.@67c.; White, 65c.@69c., ⅌ gallon; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 71½c.@82½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been purchased to the extent of 3,800 bbls., in bulk, for early delivery, at 10⅜c.@11c., closing about steady at 11c....Refined very dull here at 21½c....At Philadelphia, 1,650 bbls., high test sold, for export, at 23¼c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 28½c.@29c....Naphtha steady, with sales of 1,000 bbls., City, at 17c.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market has been comparatively quiet since our last, on, however, a steady basis as to prices. Sales have been reported of 650 bbls., in lots, at $14 20@$14 25 for job lots of new Western Mess; $13 60 for old do.; $13 for Prime Mess; $11@$11 50 for Prime and for Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery a limited demand has been noted, with Western Mess, seller October, quoted nominally as before. ....City-dressed Hogs have been rather quiet as a rule at 6¾c.@7c. ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been very moderately sought after, with Dry-salted and Pickled Hams ranging from 13c.@11¼c.; Shoulders at 6½c.@8c., and Bellies at 8c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Sales equal to 150 pkgs. Also, 4,000 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 13c.@14c.; 1,000 Green Hams, in bulk, at 11¼c. for 15 lb. and 12c. for 12 lb. average; 500 Green Bellies at 7¼c.; and 35,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies reported at 8¼c.@8⅜c., ⅌ lb....Bacon has been very quiet at about previous figures; sales, 100 boxes Long Clear at 8¾c.; and 150 boxes Long Clear and 300 boxes Short Clear, October delivery, on private terms....There has been a limited call for Lard for early delivery, yet prices have been without material change. Western product has been in least favor with buyers. Sales reported of 475 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, chiefly at 9 1-16c.@9⅛c. for prime old Western Steam; 9⅜c.@9½c. for choice Western Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8¾c.@8⅞c. for prime to choice for City Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8½c.@8⅝c. for No. 1, and 9¼c.@9⅝c. for Refined. For forward delivery the demand continues limited, with prime Western Steam, seller September and October, quoted nominally at 9 1-16c.@9⅛c.... Beef products have attracted very little attention, yet have been quoted steady within the range of our quotations, from $4@$8 for inferior to prime brands Mess, and $8@$11 for Extra Mess; sales, 125 bbls. Tierce Beef at $12@$16 for Prime Mess, $16@$20 for ordinary to fair Indian Mess, and $24@$26 for Extra do., special brands, ⅌ tierce. Old Beef Hams at $20@$27 50; New, $30@$31....The better grades of Butter continue in demand mainly for local use at well-supported prices; other kinds dull. We quote: Butter within the range of from 12c.@30c. for very inferior to choice State; 32c.@35c. for fancy lots do.; 9c.@22c. for poor to fine Western; 22c.@23c. for selections do.; Grease Butter, 7c.@8½c., ⅌ lb....Cheese has been in generally slack request, especially for shipment, on the previous basis as to values. We quote the range at 9½c.@13¾c. for poor to Extra Factory; 7c.@12c. for common to choice Dairy, and 4c.@7½c. for Skim, ⅌ lb.

RICE—Has been rather lightly dealt in, with prices quoted as before. Carolina at $8 25@$9 50 for ordinary to choice; Rangoon, $6 75@$7 25, and Patna, $7 75@$8, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—There has been a fair jobbing business reported at steady rates. Turk's Island at 35c.@38c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25 @$3 ⅌ sack, from store; Syracuse, $1 25; Burlaps, $1 25; Factory filled, $2 15@$2 25; Bulk, 35c.@38c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet at former figures; Crude quoted nominal at 8c.@8½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—The inquiry for all kinds has been very moderate, but prices of desirable lots have been quoted generally about steady, though Timothy rather favored buyers. We quote: Clover at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 02½@$2 05; Timothy, $3 75@$4 12½ for fair to choice, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 40@$2 45, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Business has been on a moderate scale within the previous range.

SPICES—The demand has been fair for desirable lots, mainly in a jobbing way, on a firm basis as to values. No. 1 Nutmegs, 91c.@97½c.; Mace, $1 15@$1 17½; Cassia, 30c.; White Pepper, 34½c.@35c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@17¼c.; Ginger, 11c.@11½c.; Pimento at 12¾c.@13c.; Cloves, 21½c.@22½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The market has been very quiet for Raw, with prices quoted essentially unchanged. Holders are generally confident in their views, and not offering supplies with much freedom. Buyers, however, are not disposed to make any considerable purchases at present. The disturbances in the Gold and Money lines are against liberal dealings. Sales have been reported since our last of 723 hhds. and 1,318 boxes, including 252 hhds. fair to scant good refining Cuba at 8⅞c.@9½c.; 16 hhds. common do. do. at 8¾c.; 400 hhds. good common do. do. (late yesterday) at 8 9-16c.@8 11-16c.; 55 hhds. Grocery Porto at 9¾c., and 1,318 boxes Centrifugal (Nos. 11 and 13) at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. Quotations as in our last. Refined comparatively quiet, with Granulated and Powdered quoted at 12⅛c., and other kinds as before.

TALLOW—Has been slow of sale at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9c.@9 5-16c. ⅌ lb.; also 50 tcs. fair Stearine at 10c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—There has been a fair call for stock, chiefly from buyers for the Canadian market, with, however, rather less firmness as to values; 500 half-chests Green and 2,600 half-chests Oolong sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been moderately sought after at unchanged rates; 400 hhds. were placed at 9c.@15c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf has been quoted firm, on a fair, though not active trade; sales 300 cases new Pennsylvania at 15c.@18c.; 158 cases Ohio Wrappers at 16c.; 210 cases Wisconsin at 8c.@9½c.; 100 cases Connecticut Wrappers at 62½c., and 100 cases old crop Sundries at 12c.@25c. ⅌ lb. Of Havana, 400 bales changed hands at $1@$1 17 ⅌ lb. Manufactured rather quiet.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 300 bbls., in lots, at 93c. ⅌ gallon; market steady.

FREIGHTS—There has been less activity in the general market. Berth freights have been particularly tame. Rates on Grain have been quoted somewhat firmer; on other produce essentially unchanged. The disturbances in Gold and Foreign Exchange were against free shipments. The chartering business was fair in the way of Grain engagements, and moderate in that of Petroleum. Vessels suited to the Grain trade were held with more confidence. In other respects the market was devoid of features of interest....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include, by sail, 23,000 bushels Grain, at 9¼d. for Corn and 10d. for Wheat; and, by steam, 35,000 bushels do., at 10¼d. and 10½d. ⅌ bushel; 300 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 300 bbls. Resin on private terms. Also a British brig, 333 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Naphtha, 7s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour, and 100 tons Oil-cake, on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 25 boxes Bacon at 35s....For Bristol, a Portuguese bark, 292 tons with about 1,650 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 282 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters Grain at 8s. 9d.; an Italian bark, 535 tons, with 3,600 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 8s. 7½d.; a Norwegian bark, 498 tons, with 3,300 quarters do. at 8s. 7½d.; an Austrian bark, 486 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,200 quarters do., at 7s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 384 tons, with about 2,600 quarters do., (a recharter,) reported at 8s. 7½d.; another, 413 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,000 quarters do. at 8s.; a British ship, 623 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,300 quarters do. at 8s. 1½d.; a Norwegian bark, 371 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,500 quarters do. at 7s. 6d. per quarter; an American bark, 421 tons, with about 2,900 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 7s., and if direct, 6s. 6d. to the United Kingdom, or if to Antwerp, reported at 6s. 9d.; a British bark, 299 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. for Refined or 8s. 9d. for Crude or Naphtha, privileges confined to the United Kingdom; a Norwegian brig, 326 tons, (to arrive,) hence with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha, privileges extending to the Continent, on private terms....For a direct port on the east coast of Ireland, a British bark, 568 tons, hence with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 8s. ⅌ bbl....For Continental ports, a British bark, with equal to 5,400 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 6s. 3d., excluding the Dutch ports; another, 653 tons, with about 4,600 bbls. do. from do. (chartered previous arrival,) at 6s. 3d.; and an American brig, 465 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 7s. ⅌ bbl....For Rotterdam, 400 tcs. Lard at 42s. 6d.; 40 tons Merchandise at 40s.... For Stettin, 400 tcs. Lard at 50s....For Bilboa, a Norwegian bark, 256 tons, hence, with about 1,700 bbls. Petroleum at 8s. ⅌ bbl....For Porto Rico, a British schooner, 189 tons, with coal, from Little Glace Bay, at $4 50, gold....For New-York, an American ship, 1,043 tons, with Hemp, reported from Manila, at $13, gold.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 20.

By Judge Barrett.

Protherol *vs.* Stibalt et al.: default opened and order of reference vacated upon payment within ten days of the trial fee of $30; the referee's fees, $25; the disbursements of entering judgment and $10 costs of opposing this motion, and upon condition of the defendant's procuring a substitution of attorney within thirty days on such additional terms as the Court may grant.

The Stephens and Condit Transportation Company *vs.* John T. Agnew et al.; motion to continue injunction denied, and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

Thomas Holloway *vs.* Benjamin F. Stephens, &c.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 20.

By Judge Curtis.

Jacob Shipley *vs.* The Bowery National Bank; judgment for plaintiff.

Ellen Sutliff *vs.* Levi Broadstreet; Emiline Money *vs.* The Safe Deposit Company; Gotfried Volkie *vs.* George Atleifer; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 20.

By Judge Robinson.

Wallenstein *vs.* Mayer; order granted.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The following is the Commission of Appeals Day Calendar for Sept. 21: Nos. 431, 422½, 433½, 434, 435, 435½, 441, 442, 444, 445, 447, 448, 67½, 418, 436.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: TAKE notice that I shall sell the molding-machine left on my premises if uncalled for or storage not paid Oct. 1, 1872. F. BUSE, No. 1,113 [illegible]

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinee at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—IXION—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett. Matinee at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham. Matinee at 1.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins. Matinee at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS—Mr. James W. Wallack and company. Matinee at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ONE WIFE—Miss Charlotte Thompson. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

NO. 728 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others. Matinee at 2.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c.—Mr. Charles White and company.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others. Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed. Matinee at 2.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinee at 1½ o'clock—GRAND CONCERT—Mlle. Patti, Signor Mario.

JAMES ROBINSON'S CIRCUS—EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS—Robinson, Pastor and others. Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

RINK BUILDING, NEWARK, N. J.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. Day and evening.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

SECOND CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.

*** We beg to announce that we shall shortly publish the SECOND CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES. It will be a paper of great value and interest, containing many articles specially written for it, and a very large collection of SHORT QUOTATIONS from the best letters and speeches which have been published during the canvass. These selections will be pithy and full of point, and must prove of great service to clubs, speakers, and newspapers. They have been prepared with great care, and names and dates are carefully given in every case.

This edition will also contain a categorical refutation of the slanders against Gen. GRANT, an account of GREELEY'S partnership with "Boss" TWEED, a summary of GREELEY'S Secession Record, a reply to the attacks upon Gen. HARTRANFT, Mr. GREELEY'S letters recommending bad men to office, an exposure of the Oakes Ames slander concocted by C. A. DANA and the managing editor of the *Tribune*—and GREELEY'S famous letter to Mr. WEED and Mr. SEWARD. There will also be some account of

SENATOR FENTON'S CAREER

as a Reformer.

The above is only an outline of the contents of this special supplement—the best campaign paper ever issued, and one which will be indispensable to Republicans throughout the country. Full particulars will be shortly published.

We printed, and sold 275,000 copies of the first supplement, and they were circulated in every State of the Union. Of this edition we shall print at least an equal number.

The small space which we had set aside for advertisements is taken up, and we can receive no further applications.

The supplement will be sold at $2 per hundred, or three cents each for single copies.

Mr. O'CONOR has, it appears, accepted the Louisville nomination for the Presidency. The Democrats have now the choice of two national tickets, and they may safely be left to choose between them according to the bent of their inclinations. The advantage which Mr. O'CONOR may claim over his rival is, that his political record is perfectly consistent, and that he has never been mixed up with corrupt men and questionable business transactions. The Democracy can deal with the muddle they have made as best suits them. Republicans will keep their hands out of it.

Our readers have probably not forgotten the general purport of the figures which appeared in these columns with reference to the Harlem Court-house. In any case, they will bear a little renewed attention. The investigations of the Senate Committee, now in session, are bringing to the surface the old familiar names of INGERSOLL, MCBRIDE DAVIDSON, &c., &c. The imagination failure before the attempt to realize the amount of "excavation" represented by that long bill of JOHN SCANLON'S, and the amazing quantity of cement and lime needed to carry the Harlem Court-house a little above the surface of the ground, suggests the idea that the building must have become very early afflicted with Garvey dry-rot. Perhaps, however, the neatest stroke of business, in this connection, done by GENET and his pals was the putting through of a bill of INGERSOLL'S for carpets "made and laid," with rugs, mats, lounges, &c., to match. The warrants for these claims were, of course, signed by HALL and CONNOLLY without a murmur, and, altogether, the embryonic Court-house of Harlem bade fair to rival its prototype in the City Hall Park as nearly as its inferior dimensions would permit.

The *Tribune* wants to know when JOSHUA F. BAILEY'S bondsmen are to be prosecuted? Had it not better look out for the beam in its own eye? In spite of the *Tribune's* assertion to the contrary, HORACE GREELEY has *not* yet made good to the Government the amount for which he became liable by the defalcation of NORTON.

M. EDMOND ABOUT seems to be extremely anxious that his arrest by the German authorities, for publishing seditious matter in Lothringen, should not be made a *casus belli* by M. THIERS. We have not observed that the affair has seriously affected any of the money markets of the world, and we believe that M. ABOUT may safely dismiss his apprehensions about two great nations going to war over his capture. Let us hope, for the sake of literature, that the members of that Court-martial which is to try the great *feuilletoniste*, may not be unfamiliar with *Le Roi des Montagnes* or *Madelon*. It would be greatly to be regretted if EDMOND should come out of this affair as *l'Homme à l'oreille Cassée*.

Greeley's Stump Tour.

The Democratic candidate seems to design his present "triumphant progress" or "prolonged ovation"—the jargon in which his organs describe his journey—as supplementary to that trip which he made in the South about a year ago, in the course of which he was hail-fellow-well-met with JEFF. DAVIS, and sometimes spoke in public to the accompaniment of the "Bonnie Blue Flag." No one can now doubt that Mr. GREELEY had his eye upon the Presidency when he made that tour—just as he had when he called upon TWEED, HALL and SWEENY to bring "a hundred actions for libel" against us for denouncing them as thieves. His idea was and is to gain the secret ambition of his life, by pandering to the prejudices and passions of the Southern voters. He did more to bring about the war than any one man, and now he hopes to become President by denouncing the war and all its fruits.

The difficulty of playing this game successfully is that Mr. GREELEY cannot please *both* sections of the country by reviving his secession doctrines of 1860. If he gratifies the South, he offends and alarms the North. Moreover, he completely paralyses the effort of his "organ" to prove that he never gave any encouragement to the doctrine of secession. Take his speech at Pittsburg on Thursday as an example. In that he boldly repeats his original dogma, (see *Tribune*, Nov. 9, 1860,) that "if the Cotton States shall decide that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace;" and again, (*Tribune*, 23d February, 1871,) "Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views." While Mr. GREELEY'S paper is doing its utmost to explain that these declarations meant nothing, Mr. GREELEY himself, on Sept. 19, 1872, was reaffirming them. This is what he said at Pittsburg:

"I demanded that there should be a fair, open, free discussion before that Southern people, and an honest, unterrified, unconstrained vote, and if they approved, *if the people of the South said they wanted disunion*, I WOULD CONSENT TO IT."

It is true that Mr. GREELEY went on to say that he *knew* the Southern people did not want independence—but who else feels so sure about that? Mr. GREELEY said in 1860 that the South did not want disunion—but what sort of commentary did events supply to his words? That there might be no mistake in Mr. GREELEY'S position on this subject, he went on to repeat his pledge in another form:

"And now, today, if the nation was to be imperiled, and there were just two modes of saving it, to trust to the chances of civil war, or to the chances of a free vote of the Southern people, I would very greatly prefer to take the latter chance rather than the former."

But suppose the Southern people decided in favor of separation, what would Mr. GREELEY do? He gives us his answer, in the first sentence we have quoted. He would consent to the demands of the South. Can any people be mad enough to intrust their destinies to a man who goes about talking in this incendiary fashion? He is like a man who walks into a powder magazine with a lighted torch, saying "I *know* the powder will not go off." Would any of us like to be in the magazine while he was performing the experiment?

The meaning of Mr. GREELEY derives additional force from the entire burden of his speeches. You look in them in vain for any expression adverse to the position taken by the South prior to and during the rebellion. It is the North, according to him, that was to blame. It is the North which has been reckless, cruel, and unforgiving. "How shall a man be a rebel," he said only yesterday at Columbus, Ohio, "who seven years ago returned to his allegiance, took the oath, and has since been a good citizen and does all he can to build up the country?" In the first place, Mr. GREELEY is all wrong in his dates. Seven years ago there had been no session of Congress to prescribe an oath. The "rebel" was not engaged in "building up the country." He had not returned to his allegiance. But does Mr. GREELEY mean to say that the spirit of disunion has been dead in the South for seven years past? Why, only last year JEFF. DAVIS was going over the same tract of country with Mr. GREELEY, asserting amid the vehement cheers of immense audiences that the "lost cause" would surely triumph, that he (DAVIS) had never acknowledged himself to be in the wrong, because he knew that he had not been wrong, and bidding the people wait patiently, and bide their time. This was done almost within Mr. GREELEY'S own hearing—we have quoted the speeches over and over again, and will reprint them if anybody wishes it. We find, then, at a critical period in our history, the Democratic candidate for President solemnly declaring that he would consent to the secession of the South, rather than fight for the preservation of the Union, and a few months before we heard the chief spokesman of the South declaring that they would insist upon it. And it is to such a man that we are asked to hand over the Government of the country. Shall we do it?

A Few Questions.

The private organ of Mr. GREELEY cannot forgive the TIMES for publishing those excerpts from Controller CONNOLLY'S books, which completed the downfall of its friends of the Ring. It has been established with perfect certainty that Mr. GREELEY was negotiating with the Democratic leaders in this State to secure a nomination for the Presidency about a year ago. The plans of the Tammany candidate were somewhat disconcerted by the utter discredit which our figures cast upon the members of the Ring. The *Tribune*, accordingly, belittled the exposures of the TIMES as long as it safely could, and it has abused us ever since for being the means of hurling from power the men whose plunder of the City Treasury would have come in so conveniently to repair the exhausted exchequer of the Greeleyites. About the end of July, last year, the *Tribune* was calling upon its friends who had been convicted of robbing the public, to bring libel suits against the TIMES. It was likewise greatly disturbed over the "surreptitious way" in which the Ring figures had been procured, and darkly hinted that there had been some very disreputable kind of bribery practiced by the proprietors of this paper. We held then, and we have never deviated from this position, that the figures were the property of the public, and ought to be treated as such. We never made them the subject of bargain and sale, and have left it to the people and their representatives, to deal with the mode of their production as they would with any other public service. Having abused us a year ago for bribing somebody to make these excerpts from the public accounts, the *Tribune* now turns round and abuses us for never having bribed anybody for such a service.

Not content with this characteristic piece of affrontery, the organ wants us to answer several questions which it seems to think are relevant to the existing political situation. We shall waive the absurdity of the *Tribune's* queries and give them as conclusive replies as could possibly be desired—only first let us have an answer to the following rather more pressing questions which we have been vainly pressing for some time past:

I. Is the franking, by SAM. J. RANDALL, of bushels of circulars in regard to the *Weekly Tribune*, equivalent to "a conspiracy to swindle the Government?"

II. You say a Foreign Minister who takes pay for three months' leave of absence during his first year of service is guilty of taking money which does not belong to him. Senator SCHURZ did precisely this thing when Minister to Madrid. On your own showing, then, what is Senator SCHURZ?

III. If trading in Senatorial patronage be merely "an error of judgment and of taste," how do you describe the offense for which TWEED is to be tried?

IV. The Greeley candidate for Lieutenant-Governor is a professional lobbyist, and a man whose "influence" over the decisions of Judge BARNARD was sufficiently notorious. If CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW be a sample "Reformer," why not support Mayor HALL for re-election, and take PETER B. SWEENY as a candidate for Congress?

V. Is it not true that Senator FENTON is the chief supporter of the Greeley ticket in the interior of this State? Is not this the same REUBEN E. FENTON who was put in jail for a dishonest use of other people's money?

VI. Sheriff BRENNAN is reckoned the mainstay of the Greeley cause in this City. Are you so ignorant of local affairs as not to know that his office is one of the most corruptly administered of any branch of the public affairs of New-York? and when will you give to your readers the proofs which we furnished of the kind of public plunder which is practiced under the supervision of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN?

VII. You tacitly admit that HORACE GREELEY was a partner of WM. M. TWEED in the tobacco business. Do you consider this to have been a creditable connection for a man who condemned the use of tobacco as a dangerous vice, and who professed great abhorrence of men who lived upon public plunder?

VIII. You have had a good deal to say about CARDOZO and his "Gratz." Did you declaim on this subject in the full knowledge that Mr. GREELEY had not scrupled to make use of the influence of both these persons in order to secure a corrupt decision in his own favor? If you did not, then what is your opinion of the little game in which your candidate was interested, together with TWEED, CHARLES C. YEATON, and other equally disreputable agents?

IX. Will you furnish the proper designation for a man who entrapped confiding friends into the company of swindlers on the strength of certain shares for which he had never paid a cent?

X. Will you accompany the above with a familiar epithet for a man who becomes trustee of a corporation in virtue of shares which he never paid for, and who participates in legal proceedings intended to frighten his partners into paying him full value for shares which he never owned?

After the last three questions have been squarely answered, we shall be able to give a neat handle to the name of your candidate. After you have answered the whole of our queries, we shall tell you all about O'BRIEN and the Mayoralty.

Social Wine Arts.

A number of dancing-masters recently met at Amsterdam, to form an association for the "elevation of dancing to the rank of a fine art." How this result is to be accomplished they have not yet informed us. It is entirely within the power of an association of dancing-masters to elevate their incomes to an advanced height, for they need only adopt the tactics of the trades societies, and fix a scale of prices, below which they will refuse to instruct the legs and guide the feet of youthful dancers. Fashionable society could never tolerate a strike among the dancing-masters, with its inevitable cessation in the invention of new dances, and would accede without hesitation to any reasonable scale of prices. When, however, the dancing-masters propose to make dancing a fine art, one cannot help wondering whether they fancy that this result can be achieved by the mere passing of a resolution. Or do they simply intend to teach only graceful and pleasing figures? The latter course would doubtless meet with the approbation of people of taste, but it would hardly transform a muscular exercise into a fine art. However, by all means let the reformers try this plan, and supplant the "Boston dip" by the stately minuet. If the results achieved by them are really reforms, we can well afford to let them call their business a "fine art." They might even call it "journalism," and engage Mlle. SCHNEIDER to lecture on the impropriety of immodest dances, if they should so desire. Names are matters of small consequence in comparison with the actualities which they designate.

Since the dancing-masters have thus announced their intention of improving the feet and legs of society, why should not other parts of the social body be subjected to similar elevating influences? There is a fine field open to the labors of an association of accomplished waiters who should undertake to elevate the dispensing of refreshments to the rank of a fine art. It must be evident to every lady that the average young man of a New-York drawing-room is not all that heart could desire when he attempts to fulfill the duties of the supper-table. Not only is he, as a rule, deficient in that quick discernment which comprehends the real meaning of a feminine assurance of incapacity to eat anything, and which, recognizing the indications of oysters and the symptoms of salad in the lady whom he has escorted to supper; but his ideas on the subject of filling a plate in a really artistic manner are painfully undeveloped. Few men, of course, are capable of the infamy of placing ice-cream and salad in juxtaposition—although fearful legends concerning the existence of such men, in remote ages, still survive—but fewer still know the difference between a plate arranged by the hand of an artist and one heaped up by an amateur. These matters, however, are of less moment than is the manner in which the plate, after it is filled, is carried to the fair hands that wait for it. The ruined dresses and spoiled coats that form the list of casualties consequent upon any evening party, prove that Dr. WATTS' remark as to the mischief provided for idle hands ought to have been extended so as to include the busy hands about the supper-table. To heap a plate injudiciously is bad, but the matter is made far worse when the safety of its contents is permitted to be jeopardized by every crooked elbow and every spreading skirt.

There are waiters—professional men—who could carry a full champagne-glass into the densest mob without even spilling a drop, and who know, seemingly by intuition, precisely how to cull an edible banquet from a garden of good things, without violating the most exacting of æsthetic canons; men, in short, who have the true artist's delicacy of touch and sense of color. Were these waiters to form themselves into a college of rites, and instruct the untaught youth of the Metropolis in the mysteries of plate-filling, and impart to their hands the dexterity that spares both time, temper, and clothing, the aim of the dancing-masters of Amsterdam would be fitly emulated, and the dispensing of evening refreshments would be elevated to the rank, if not of a fine art, at least of pleasant and innocuous duty.

More Red Men at Washington.

Amid "the noise of the captains and the shouting" incident to the choice of a "Great Father," another group of red men have presented themselves at Washington, upon the usual errand. They are bands of Sioux from the Grand River, and the Teton district, respectively, and they come to talk about land, money, and guns. Picturesque in costume, and graceful in movement, some of these aboriginals are also very noble-looking persons in height and figure. They have, too, an individuality that makes them interesting. In speech they are, like all their kind, rhetorical, and fond of metaphor; but, unlike most Indians, they are sparing of periphrasis, and speak their minds with a blunt candor that wins respect, even while their audacity of statement and demand provokes a smile.

The Indians, like their white brothers, have a very sharp eye to the main chance, deficient as is their ability or willingness to work in person to secure it. In the speeches of Wednesday, all of which begin with some ingenious stroke of deprecation or of grave but amiable irony, the important subjects of clothes, provisions, fire-arms and hunting-grounds were steadily kept in view, and the propriety of the Red Men being well and promptly supplied in those respects earnestly insisted upon. There may seem here a lack of the dignity proper to the countrymen of King PHILIP, and RED JACKET and BLACK HAWK; but we must remember these dusky sons of the prairie do not hold themselves as beggars. They think we have got their land, and that all they can get out of us for it will be but a partial equivalent. "TWO BEARS" set forth with the meek statement that he had no desire to do wrong, but he really found himself unable to do farming, like the whites, with his fingers, and should be much pleased to receive certain guns and ammunition for which he had preferred a request. GRASS, who followed the first speaker, was more animated and expostulatory. He said his people were ill-treated, not only by whites, but by red men. RED CLOUD and SPOTTED TAIL were even now holding land belonging to him. GRASS observed that he was very reluctant to die poor, and intimated his willingness to see his white brothers provide against such an unpleasant contingency.

RUNNING ANTELOPE next proceeded to attack emphatic and unmistakable purpose to the remarks of his precedessors. RUNNING ANTELOPE is very big, and talks fast and loud. By way of exordium he declared that, now he had shaken hands with the "Great Father's" Chiefs, his heart was laughing and he felt good. Next, he plunged into the middle of things, provisions striking him as most interesting. Of these he desired a good quantity, and, not to put too fine a point on it, he named a supply for two hundred years as what would be most acceptable to his tribe. If, in addition to this, his white brothers would be so obliging as to keep out of his country altogether during the same period, his people would take it in excellent part.

The Teton Sioux, who had the conference with Mr. DELANO later in the day, pursued very much the same parliamentary tactics. Their opening speaker, MEDICINE BEAR, first propitiated his audience by saying that he felt nervous. Then he slipped gently into the guns, land, and food question, in a mild and argumentative way, obviously as a preparation for the more lively and humorous LONG FOX, who is six feet five inches high, and for the still more brilliant and vehement BLACK CATFISH, who is evidently the great gun of the party, and who closed the case in their behalf. Both these speakers indulged in a vein of pleasant irony. LONG FOX begged Mr. DELANO to take a long look at him, so as to see that he was poor—he being dressed in the most gorgeous and costly extreme of the prevalent Sioux fashion. BLACK CATFISH set forth, by way of contrast with MEDICINE BEAR, we suppose, by saying how surprisingly comfortable and at ease he felt with the white Chiefs. He actually felt, he continued, as if part of the house in which he spoke (the Interior Department) belonged to him. He was bound, however, somewhat abruptly to observe that he did not come there for nothing—and then the favorite theme of arms and supplies was again launched upon. His sharp peroration was quite sensational, and afterward the MAN-THAT-PACKS-THE-EAGLE, BLACK EYE and AFRAID-OF-THE-BEAR having offered a few pertinent suggestions, the warriors withdrew. There is no doubt the object for which the visit of these Chiefs was arranged will be amicably attained. That object is, on the part of the Administration, a just and humane settlement of differences. We have proved that the most costly possible way to deal with the red man is to kill him, and it is the merciful wish of President GRANT to exhaust all kindly and reasonable ways of managing the Indians, Sioux and all, before appealing to the argument of force.

Our Street Cars.

Before the retirement of Mr. JOHN L. BROWN from the position of street-cleaning contractor, New-York was unanimously conceded to be the dirtiest City in the Union. Since the advent of Superintendent THORNE, it appears that other cities have carried off the championship, and now it can only be said of us that we have the filthiest street-cars. On most of the lines, the cars are in such a foul condition that no person who has been accustomed to pure air and cleanliness could ride a block in them without having the windows down. The Cortlandt and Houston-street, Tenth-avenue, Second-avenue, Avenue B and Grand-street lines, have the seats and sides of the cars covered with grease and mud almost an inch thick. They present no evidence of having been washed for several months. On the other lines, the vermin-breeding cushions still remain, and bundles and baskets are carried without the slightest regard for the comfort of passengers. In fact, there is nothing to show that the railroad companies have any regard whatever for the comfort of those who enable them to realize such large profits.

That they are under any obligation to obey the mandates of the Health Board, of course, no one would be likely to suppose, considering that an ordinance was passed by that model body so far back as May last, *requiring* them to remove the upholstered seats and backs before referred to, the other provisions being that each car shall be washed and perfectly cleansed every day; shall have approved ventilators; shall not be encumbered by soiled clothing, bedding or baskets, and shall have the flooring free from hay and straw. Attention has been frequently called to this ordinance, and to the failure of the Health Board to insist on its enforcement; but, so far, without success. It is true that a few insignificant attempts have been made by certain of the "reform" Commissioners to have the matter "put through." Beyond this, however, nothing has been done, nor does there appear to be any present intention to do anything.

It was broadly asserted after the first few weeks had passed away without any change having been made in the appearance of the cars, that the Chauncey Depew tactics had been resorted to in order to save the companies the expense of having the seats of the cars altered. The washing item, it was foreseen, would be very heavy, and it was considered safer to get rid of the obligation entirely than to make even the slightest show of compliance. The Presidents and directors of our street railroads are evidently impressed with the notion that the public has no rights which ought to be respected. The case looks exceedingly suspicious in its present aspect, and will require to be very satisfactorily explained in order to convince us that the ordinance has not been used for improper purposes.

The Greeleyite Slander Mill.

Everybody must admit that Mr. GREELEY'S supporters are having a hard time with the calumnies they so easily concoct. They have charged, within the past few weeks, that Gen. GRANT was corruptly interested in the gold conspiracy of Black Friday; that Gen. BANKS' brother had been removed from the Custom-house by the President's express orders; that twelve of our foremost public men accepted bribes in the Credit Mobilier project; that President GRANT had been presented with thirty-one acres of land by J. RUSSELL JONES, of Galena. All these charges have been proved to rest on nothing stronger than the imaginations of three or four Greeley "journalists." The last-mentioned charge we were anxious to make the occasion of a handsome contribution to the TIMES Picnic Fund, but Mr. GREELEY'S "manager" ran away from the proposal. He said it was a "bet," and the very thought of a bet filled his sensitive soul with horror. Butter would not melt in the mouth of this uncommonly good young man. However, the public generally seems to understand that *Joseph Surface* has been found out again, and a weekly paper, which cannot be suspected of excessive partiality toward the TIMES, thus puts the case:

"The NEW-YORK TIMES offered to wager, for the benefit of its Children's Fund, ten thousand dollars that it is a 'lie' that Mr. RUSSELL JONES gave GRANT a lot in Chicago as the price of his appointment to the Belgian Mission. It being acknowledged that GRANT paid over eleven thousand for the lot, the TIMES then offered to wager five thousand dollars that RUSSELL JONES did not give the money back. The *Tribunes* of Chicago and New-York have charge of 'the story,' but decline the bet. Does the Chicago *Tribune* not think, let us ask, that this story is, on the whole, a pretty bad failure? It first said that RUSSELL JONES gave GRANT a lot for the appointment, and offered as proof that the deed only showed a nominal consideration of one dollar. This, however, has been explained. The deed was only a preliminary conveyance of part of the land. Before the transaction was closed, Gen. GRANT paid a consideration of over eleven thousand dollars for the whole. The Chicago *Tribune* does not deny this, but now says, without proof, that JONES gave the money back. Is not this, to put it mildly, something like trifling with the public intelligence?"

Another member of the Reform Party has made a still more pitiable exhibition of himself. We refer to Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD, who has written a long letter to the *Tribune* to prove that he is a chatterer of slander. Nobody doubted it, worthy journalist. Our readers must remember that some time ago the following accusation was made by the Greeleyites: That Mr. THOMAS MURPHY had given a cottage to the President, and that in return Mr. MURPHY had been made Collector. That was the charge. It was disproved. Then the libelers served it up in "another way," as the cookery-books say—and notably the great Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD repeated only a week ago a most positive statement to the effect that Mr. MURPHY had at least given five thousand dollars toward a cottage for the President. Upon this we offered to subscribe that amount to the TIMES Children's Fund if we did not prove that statement also to be an utter falsehood—provided Mr. HALSTEAD would subscribe a similar amount.

This finished the gallant MURAT. But it did not silence him, for your professional defamer is not easily silenced. But what is this man's reply to our challenge? It is this: That if Mr. MURPHY did not subscribe $5,000 toward the cottage, *somebody else did*, and that the President has a cousin who has a husband who is an Assessor. A garrulous old woman in a village would be ashamed to sneak out of her slanders in this way. First, the story is that Mr. MURPHY gave *all* the money. Then we have it that he gave only $5,000. And, lastly, blocked at both these points, HALSTEAD & CO. execute a double quick march, and cry out, "Well, if it wasn't MURPHY, it was somebody else," and so try to draw us off on that wild-goose chase.

First of all, MURAT HALSTEAD, Esq., let us pin you to your original slander. You said Mr. MURPHY gave $5,000 toward the President's cottage. We say you state what is not true. Now, if you will acknowledge that you told a fib about this matter, we will follow you into your other stupid charges. We will show that your cock-and-bull story about the "subscription paper," and what Mr. STEWART says he heard, is also false. Only don't be more like the village gossip than you can help. In support of the statement that Mr. MURPHY gave $5,000 to the President, you assert that "the husband of a cousin (!) of the President was appointed Assessor." This is as if you charged a man with dishonesty, and tried to substantiate it by proving that the accused's cousin's husband had red hair. It would be an insult to an intelligent baby to say that this style of discussion is infantile. Slandering is not a new trade to any Greeleyite—surely you can make a better hand of it than this, most excellent HALSTEAD. No doubt you will very soon try your skill in another quarter. Write a letter abusing the TIMES. The Professor will go down on his knees and thank you for the help which he so much needs, and declare that your letter is "delicious." By the bye, try to write in decent English when you next take up your terrific pen. This is the first paragraph of your present letter:

"SIR: The inattention to accuracy in an editorial paragraph of the NEW-YORK TIMES of this date gives it a distinction so striking, that, as it in part concerns me, I propose to notice it with the view of giving assistance in making the corrections required."

If you cannot do better than that, try an evening school for a twelvemonth, or go to REUBEN E. FENTON and ask him where he had the Professor brought up.

MINOR TOPICS.

That this is the month of September is apparent, without reference to the almanac, to all who note the fine fresh breezes that have blown nearly every day for the last fortnight. This is, of all others, the true season for yachting, but our yacht clubs have finished their cruises, and all the important races are over. The New-York, the Brooklyn, and the Atlantic Clubs had their regattas in June, and since vessels entered drifted slowly and pleasantly over the course. They cruised in August when the sun was nice and hot, and the wind, for the most part, gentle and by no means calculated to bring a flush to the cheek of a nervous person. And now, when we have weather such as the yachtsmen ought to prefer, the yachts are going quietly into Winter quarters. This is a very great mistake. There are no better yachts, and no better yachtsman, than those of New-York harbor. Why the yacht clubs try drifting matches in June instead of sailing matches in September is wholly inexplicable, but it is none the less to be deplored that they wholly neglect such weather as we are now enjoying.

Years ago ROBERT BROWNING wrote, what he doubtless intended as a mildly unintelligible poem, but which has since proved to be an advertisement of wide commercial uses. In this poem he propounds the conundrum, "What's become of Waring?" and the public, not having the least idea who Waring might be, did not take the trouble to answer it. Latterly, however, more than one author, desirous of advertising a new book, has hit upon the plan of announcing himself as the only original Waring, just returned from the unknown locality in which BROWNING'S conundrum left him. The other day we were told that Mr. R. H. HORNE, the author of *Orion*, has returned to England, from, say, Australia, and was about to publish a new poem. "Mr. HORNE," remarked the Press, "is the Waring of BROWNING'S poem." And now comes a Mr. ALFRED DORNETT, from Utah, or some other Eastern watering-place, also with a new book. "Mr. DORNETT," once more remarks the Press, "is the Waring of BROWNING'S poem." Fortunately, this sort of thing cannot be carried on for any great length of time without calling out a statement from BROWNING to the effect that his "Waring" never had any tangible existence, and that his poem never had any meaning.

The King of Bavaria seems to be permitting a foolish and unworthy jealousy of the Imperial Crown Prince of Germany to lead him into retrogressive and most unpopular conduct. The Crown Prince has been making a tour of military inspection in King LUDWIG'S dominions, during which, it seems to be generally admitted, he did his best to suppress the enthusiastic greetings which almost everywhere awaited him, took the opportunity to point out that the North German Confederation was not in any way intended to override the domestic autonomy of the several States which composed it, and on every public occasion referred to the importance attached by the Emperor to the support of the King of Bavaria. But all these civilities have not sufficed to soothe the sensibilities of WAGNER'S patron, who, on the principle, we may suppose, of cutting off his nose to spite his face, not merely refrained from extending courtesies to the Crown Prince, but has further gone the length of summoning to his councils Herr VON GASSER, the determined enemy of the united Germany policy, and a decided Ultramontane in religious opinion.

Those grumbling spirits who complain of the Empire City's charges must seek the chaste atmosphere of the Hub, whence they will return no doubt properly corrected, and duly thankful to Messrs. DELMONICO and others for the extreme moderation of their prices. A correspondent informs us that for one small lemon, *sans* sugar or aught else but the produce of the pump, he paid twenty cents, that being only about five hundred per cent. for the poor proprietor of the Tremont House. He found other charges in like proportion. Stationery, for example, is about twenty-five per cent. dearer than in New-York, and the manner of Boston tradesmen, when they sell, is, he says, such as to imply, "it's very kind of us to let you have it at all."

After its long period of trouble, consequent upon the Maori war, New-Zealand seems to have entered upon a period of peace and prosperity. Railways are in active formation, and the revenue returns are most encouraging. Referring to the failure of the promoters of the American line of steam-ships to secure a subsidy from Congress, and the probable break down of the service, a correspondent writes: "We have established the fact that a great trade is to be done in the Pacific, and if America is too busy otherwise, or too short-sighted to maintain her position as *locum tenens*, there will not be much hesitation on the part of local capitalists to take the place vacated by the Stars and Stripes, and American traders will sigh in vain for such an another opportunity of gaining a footing among the colonies of Australia." An important discovery has been made in the phormium, New-Zealand flax, industry. Said a gentleman to an old Maori woman one day, "How is it that your fishing-lines last so long, and are not, like other flax, rotted by the wet?" Said the old lady, "We always keep our hands anointed with the oil of the weka (New-Zealand woodhen) when we are plaiting." Experiment proved that the white man's flax lasted twenty-two days, the Maori's, oiled, ninety-five! This discovery places the New-Zealand flax above the Manilla for rope purposes.

It must be exceedingly gratifying to the Chicago *Tribune* to be told by the New-York *World* that, although it is but a "country paper," its opinions really do amount to something. The *World* never was above revamping exploded slanders on the authority of "country papers," in the perfect knowledge of the dirty work to which it was putting its hand. Fortunately, the Russell-Jones story has been so conclusively disposed of, as to render the mean and reckless insinuations with which the Chicago *Tribune* persists in larding it, of quite as little consequence as if they had appeared say in the *Kentucky Yeoman*.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Democratic Deserters from Greeley in Wisconsin—The Situation in South Carolina.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The prospect in Wisconsin, according to Hon. Philetus Sawyer and Gen. Rusk, and other prominent politicians who have arrived here, is exceedingly bright for the Republican Party. It seems that the Democratic seceders from the sorehead ticket are very numerous, and are actively co-operating with the Republicans all over the State. It is estimated that our majority cannot be less than 30,000, and that we shall elect six out of the eight Congressmen to which Wisconsin is entitled under the last apportionment.

Advices from South Carolina show an exceedingly curious condition of affairs there, so far as State and national politics are concerned. The Democrats having made no State nominations, the Greeley organs as a general thing support the Moses or regular Republican ticket, while the Republican journals generally favor the bolters' movement. Notwithstanding this muddle, the State is certain to give a fair electoral vote to Gen. Grant.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Eighth District Republican Congressional Convention—Hon. J. M. S. Williams, of Cambridge, Nominated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The first Republican Congressional Nominating Convention of the Campaign, that of the new Eighth District, made up principally from Twitchell's District, which was held in Newton today, was a thoroughly harmonious and enthusiastic gathering. There was a large attendance of delegates and of prominent Republicans of the district, including Ex-Gov. Claflin, Judge Sanger, of Cambridge; Judge Chester S. Reed, of Dedham; Hon. Thos. Rice, of Newton; Gen. A. Underwood, of Newton, and Eliphelet Stone, of Dedham.

Gov. Claflin was made Chairman, and on assuming the duties made a short speech criticising the opposition and disclosing the real position of Mr. Greeley. His nomination, he said, was purely from the South, with the hope of regaining power. He was opposed to the war, and in favor of peace all through the war. The South knew this, and that he was in favor of such reconciliation as would restore power to those who had lost it. They were ready to embrace any man who held these ideas. The Democratic Convention looked to hear what the South would say, and so soon as it said Greeley it straightway nominated him.

While the Committee on Credentials were out, brief speeches were also made by Judge Sanger and others. After their report the business of nominating a candidate was at once proceeded with. The names of Thomas Rice and Judge William A. Richardson, which have been prominently before the district as available candidates, were withdrawn by their friends, and then an informal ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Hon. J. M. S. Williams, of Cambridge, 80; Hon. Ginery Twitchell, of Brookline, 4. Mr. George W. Merritt, of Brookline, then stating that the delegates from that town were prepared to vote on a formal ballot for Mr. Williams, and had cast their vote on the informal ballot for Mr. Twitchell as a compliment to him, the nomination of Mr. Williams, on his motion, was made unanimous.

Mr. McDuffin, of Cambridge, stated on authority of Mr. Williams, that he was prepared to meet the citizens of every town in the district for a discussion of the issues of the hour.

Mr. Benj. Dow, of Cambridge, offered a preamble and resolution requesting Mr. Williams to use his influence for the abolition of the franking privilege, and in favor of a reduction of the rate of postage to one cent. This was offered and tabled by a large majority.

Gov. Claflin then made a few remarks complimentary to Mr. Williams, whom, he said, he had always known to be true to every good work, and the Convention adjourned with three rousing cheers for Grant and Wilson, and three more for Mr. Williams.

Mr. Williams is a native of Virginia, but was brought to Massachusetts when a young boy, and has ever since resided here. He is of the firm of Glidden & Williams, in the California packet business, with which he has been connected for twenty years. He has been in both branches of the State Legislature, voted for Wilson when the latter was first sent to the National Senate, was a sterling friend of the soldiers during the war, and contributed largely of his money to the war relief fund, and he has, from the beginning, been a stanch Republican, sustaining ably and well every measure and movement of the party. The district is made up of the City of Cambridge and the towns of Brighton, Watertown, Newton, Sherborn, Halliston, Hopkinton, Natick, Framingham, Ashland, Weston, Wayland, Southborough, Milford, Brookline, Dedham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Medfield, Dover, Franklin, Needham, and Medway, and is largely Republican.

It is now probable that the unexpired term of Hon. Geo. M. Brooks, of Concord, ending March 4, next, who left his seat to take the position on the bench vacated by Judge Richardson, will be filled by Hon. Thos. Rice, of Newton.

INDIANA.

Great Meeting and Torch-Light Procession in New-Albany—Gen. Browne and Gen. Harlan Among the Speakers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Sept. 20.—The largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the campaign is now being addressed by Gen. Harlan, of Kentucky. The torch-light procession numbers thousands on horseback and on foot, over two thousand in uniform with torches and transparencies without number, and enthusiasm unprecedented. The city is beautifully illuminated. Many of the designs in front of private residences are strikingly beautiful. The streets along the line of the procession are lined with ladies and citizens, having all turned out to witness the grand pageant. Gen. Browne is on the main stand and is received with great enthusiasm. This is the crowning effort of the canvass.

ILLINOIS.

Straight Democratic State and Electoral Ticket Nominated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 20.—The straight Democratic State Central Committee met in this city today. The party put in nomination a full State and electoral ticket, as directed by the State Convention on the 29th ult. Ex-Chief Justice Sidney Breeze is the candidate for Governor. A long series of resolutions was passed, based mainly upon Mr. O'Conor's Louisville letter.

THE VETERANS.

Reception of the Chicago Delegation on Their Return from Pittsburg—A Lively Republican Gathering.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The reception of the returning veterans from the Pittsburg Convention to-night has been the most enthusiastic Republican gathering of the campaign. The regiment of Grant Guards in uniform, equipped with torches, escorted the soldiers' delegation from the Sherman House through the principal streets to the Republican Head-quarters in Market-street, in front of which there was an immense gathering of Republicans assembled. An address of welcome was delivered by Gen. Thomas S. Osborne, and stirring speeches made by Gen. J. White and Gen. Francis Rodman, of St. Louis. The meeting closed at a late hour, with three cheers for Grant and the veteran soldiers.

Fire at Sea—A Rhode Island Schooner on Fire at Newport.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—The schooner G. M. Patridge, Bunker, of and from Rockland, bound for New-York, put into this port last night, her cargo, which consisted of lime, being discovered on fire. The hatches of the vessel are all closed, and it is impossible to ascertain the extent of the damage, or the probabilities of future loss by the smouldering fire.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 20.—The Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows today confirmed the decisions of the Grand Sire numbered from 1 to 13 inclusive, exclusive of Nos. 5, 8, 10 and 11, and ratified the granting of warrants for the institution of subordinate bodies in Germany. It was also decided that when the disabilities for which a subordinate lodge is suspended are removed, and said lodge resumes its functions, the members occupy the same status as before suspension, but when a defunct lodge is resuscitated only those members making the application are restored at once, the restoration of non-applicants being left to local regulations.

A new translation of the Ritual into the German language was authorized. It was decided to be necessary for only elective officers of subordinate lodges to receive the Rebekah degree before installation; it was determined inexpedient to change the terms of subordinates from six to twelve months. It was resolved inexpedient to allow a subordinate lodge to enact a local law providing for the payment of a specified sum as dues, and relieve the member from further obligation during his membership, and it was decided that no subordinate can change the regulation as to the qualifications in regard to the age of a candidate. The law referring to Saturday meetings was allowed to remain in its original condition, all large Sunday meetings, except for funerals, being thus interdicted. The lodge will probably close its session to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PATTI-MARIO CONCERTS.

The third of the Patti-Mario concerts was given at Steinway Hall last evening. The programme was fresh from first to last, and its interpretation was most satisfying. As Signor Mario becomes acclimatized, his voice, by no means responsive to his art on the occasion of his reappearance Monday evening, gains in compass and in power; and, yesterday, the performer's sensibility, taste and experience were easily appreciable. Signor Mario sang, with Miss Cary, "Mira la bianca luna," and recited, as a solo, the romanza, "M'appari," with infinite sentiment and purity of style. The brilliant qualities of Miss Patti's execution were admired in the movement commencing with "Sempre libera," in the air "Ah! fors'è lui," from "La Traviata," the prefatory andante being less suited to the singer's method than the florid after passages; the same qualities were especially conspicuous in Tito Mattei's "Non Credermi." The suavity of M. Sauret's delivery of *cantabile* phrases was placed in a stronger light than ever, while his youthful spirit and vigor asserted themselves in Wieniawski's arrangement of Russian airs. The remainder of the bill introduced Mlle. Carreño, under whose fingers the piano is not always vocal as it should be—in, for example, the andante of Mendelssohn, "Rondo Capriccio," but whose dash and force made a Polish caprice, afterward played, decidedly effective; Miss Annie Louise Cary, whose superb notes and chaste method are always clear, and were as heartily applauded as usual, after her rendering of an aria from "Il Giuramento;" and Signor Ronconi, whose "Madammina" was humorous and impressive, as it has been a thousand times before. Today a matinée concert, in which all Mr. Strakosh's artists are to take part, may be attended.

Miscellaneous.

ROBINSON'S CIRCUS.

This establishment continues to attract large audiences. Besides the acrobatic and equestrian performances in the arena, which are of unusual variety and excellence, there is a grand display of trained animals. During the present week Mr. Robinson himself, and his infant son, Clarence, appear and perform some really astonishing equestrian feats. Perhaps the most remarkable of these is the bare-back steeple-chase riding, which shows wonderful nerve, endurance and agility on the part of the performer. The feats of Miss Boshel, the Davenport brothers, and the equestrian dog "Phil. Sheridan," are also worthy of notice. The company now comprises one hundred persons, and the stud is one of the largest and finest ever exhibited in this City. The house is exceedingly well lighted by a new kind of gas apparatus, and the music is provided by a fine military band. Matinées are given for the convenience of ladies and children, which are of equal interest with the evening performances.

PRESIDENT GRANT AT NEWARK.

His Visit to the Industrial Exhibition—Departure for Long Branch.

Yesterday President Grant paid another and a more lengthened visit to the Newark Industrial Exhibition than that of the day previous. Accompanied by Ex-Gov. Marcus L. Ward, he left the mansion of the latter shortly before noon, and was received at the Rink by Secretary Albert M. Holbrook, and the Reception Committee, David M. Meeker, John M. Phillips and William Johnson. Very few visitors were in the building at the time, and the President took the opportunity of making a leisurely examination of the various departments of the Exhibition. In the manager's room in company with Secretary Robeson, Ex-Gov. Ward, Ex-Mayor Peddie, Senator Frelinghuysen, Hon. John Hill, John D. Merselis, Chief-Justice Bradley and several others, he partook of lunch, and then drove to the Centre-street Depot, to catch the 2 P. M. train for New-York. The warmest demonstrations of welcome and friendly greetings had met the President thus far at every step, and, as the train moved off, a stalwart Newarker called for "three cheers for Gen. Grant," which were vigorously given by the crowd assembled at the depot. Secretary Robeson, Gen. Porter, Hon. George A. Halsey and Ex-Gov. Ward accompanied the President to New-York. He reached the Plymouth Rock shortly after three, and at 4 o'clock the boat left for Long Branch.

The English Cricketers.

The English Eleven started yesterday for Philadelphia, after having had a very fair sample of New-York hospitality in the entertainment given them at the Traveler's Club on Thursday evening. The President of the Club, Mr. F. W. J. Hurst, presided at an excellent repast, and he was supported by Mr. Brancker, Mr. J. Lester Wallack, Mr. Curfey, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Chaplin, and many other gentlemen. Mr. Hurst proposed numerous toasts, with his usual good humor and geniality, and in reply to some of them Mr. Fitzgerald, (Captain of the Eleven,) and Mr. Grace responded. Mr. Fitzgerald made an amusing speech, and bore ready testimony to the interest taken in cricket, which he and his comrades had everywhere found in the course of their travels on this continent. Mr. Grace replied very modestly to the toast of the "Champion Batsman of England." The healths of Mr. Hurst, Mr. Brancker, Mr. Wallack and other gentlemen were drunk, and the evening passed away in a manner that could not but have been satisfactory to the guests. The steward of the Traveler's Club was, as ever, perfect in all his arrangements, and the admirable resources of the building were never displayed to greater advantage.

The Working Men's Union.

A meeting of the Working Men's Union took place last evening, Mr. Peter Daly, President, in the chair. The question of the admission of delegates who had absented themselves on three regular meeting nights, was the only subject of interest presented. It was decided to admit all present last evening, but in future the constitution and by-laws will be upheld, and all delegates failing to attend on three consecutive meeting nights will not be admitted. The Coopers' Union desired to state that they were in a flourishing condition, and were not disbanded, as is stated in some morning journals. A resolution was adopted to oppose the election of Mr. Drake for Alderman, and Mr. Whitehouse, a candidate for Congressional honors, on the grounds that their employees have to work ten hours, instead of eight. The meeting then adjourned.

Personal.

Gov. E. M. McCook, of Colorado, is at the Gilsey House. Senator Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Ex-Gov. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Baron Rehfues, of Prussia, and Judge O. P. Temple, of Tennessee, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Senator P. W. Hitchcock, of Omaha; Gen. John Cook, of Pekin, Ill.; Hon. A. Carnagie, of Pittsburg, and Hon. H. B. Hurlbut, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Gov. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the Brevoort House. State Senator W. T. Horrobin, of Bennington, Vt., is at the Westminster Hotel. Prof. A. Guyot, of Princeton, is at the Sturtevant House. Major R. Kellen, of San Francisco; Col. Leahy, of the United States Army, and L. D. Passano, of Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. United States Senator A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, arrived yesterday at the Westmoreland Hotel.

The Seventh-Avenue Pavement.

The Seventh-Avenue Tax-payers Association met last evening, at Twenty-sixth street and Seventh-avenue, Mr. Peter Dolan presiding. The Chairman reported in relation to the present condition of, and the prospect in, the Seventh-avenue injunction case relating to the Stafford pavement, the particulars of which have already appeared in the TIMES. The assessment in this case amounts to $900,000, and the Chairman said he felt confident that the injunction would be made permanent.

The Greeley Exchequer.

The Greeley and Brown Club in the First Assembly District, of which Marshall Murray is President, employed Mr. John Clancy to furnish a banner with portraits of Greeley and Brown, to be paid for on delivery. The order was duly executed, but Mr. Clancy failed to obtain payment, there being no funds in the Greeley Treasury. He now brings suit, in the Marine Court, against one of the officers of the Club for $315.

Small-Pox Among the Crew of a Liverpool Steamer.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 20.—The steam-ship Peruvian, which arrived here last night from Liverpool, via Queenstown, has five of her crew sick of small-pox.

The steam-ship Niger, from London, arrived here today.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Saturday, Sept. 21.

Cohoes	Hon. Thomas Settle.
Bellville	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Leeds	Hon. Geo. W. Hoxie.
Canton	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Campville	Hon. George L. Maynard; Capt. E. B. Gere.
Wellsburg	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Dryden	Hon. Marcus Lyon.
Saugerties	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Cobleskill	Hon. George Becker.
Seneca Falls	Gen. John L. Swift.
Groton	Hon. John L. Parker.
Georgetown	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Palmyra	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Quarantine, Staten Island	Frederick G. Gedney.
Virgil	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Rosendale	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Hornby	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Hudson	Col. Anson S. Wood; Hon. Isaac Dayton.
Clinton	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Knowersville	Hon. Edmund L. Pitts.
Susquehanna, Penn.	Hon. J. F. Manning; Col. F. S. Lambert.

Monday, Sept. 23.

Deposit	Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
Penn Yann	Gen. John L. Swift.
Nyack	Hon. Frederick Douglass.
Unadilla	Hon. George Becker.
Ogdensburg	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Walden	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Sidney Plains	Hon. Marcus Lyon; Hon. S. F. Miller.
Haverstraw	Hon. Allard Anthony.
Sherburne	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Mahopac Falls	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Port Richmond, S. I.	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Amity	Frederick G. Gedney.
Etna	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Canandaigua	Rev. William F. Butler; William H. Johnson.
Washingtonville	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Bleecker Buildings, N.Y.	Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon; Hon. Benj. K. Phelps.
New-Brighton	Hon. William P. Fiero.
Fifth Ward, Brooklyn	Capt. Eugene O'Shea.
Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn	Col. F. S. Lambert; Capt. Wm. H. Grace.
Rep. Head-q'rs, Brooklyn	Chauncey D. Murray.
Pearsalls, L. I.	Lewis H. Rowan.

Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Tarrytown	Hon. Frederick Douglass.
Batavia, (P. M.)	Hon. Roscoe Conkling; Gen. John L. Swift.
Butternutts	Hon. George Becker.
Adams	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Cold Spring	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Hobart	Hon. Marcus Lyon; Hon. S. F. Miller.
Glen Cove	Hon. Allard Anthony.
Columbus	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Ballston Spa	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Herman	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Appomattox Club, N. Y.	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Mott Haven	Hon. W. W. Northrop; Major J. C. F. Beyland.
Newfield	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Tuthill	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Brevoort Hall, N. Y.	Hon. W. T. B. Milliken; Hon. Wm. A. Darling.
Watkins	Gen. Chas. H. Van Wick; Hon. Gabriel L. Smith.
Mount Morris	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Rye	Col. Thomas B. Thorpe.
Jamaica	Hon. Robert Sewell; Gen. W. H. Anton.
Pike	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Palmyra	Gen. E. M. Lee.
West Brighton, S. I.	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Little Falls	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Stapleton, S. I.	Willitt Denike, Jr.
Cedarville	Gen. Amos H. Prescott; Hon. Warner Miller.
Stockton	Hon. Walker L. Sessions.
Clarendon	Hon. Edmund L. Pitts.
Glass Hall, 34th-st.	Dr. David Bell; Col. Charles S. Spencer; Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
Rochester	Rev. Wm. F. Butler; William H. Johnson.

Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Cooper Institute	Hon. E. Pierrepont; Hon. Frederick Douglass.
Albion	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Rome	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Perry	Gen. John L. Swift; Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Trumansburg	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Otego	Hon. George Becker.
Katonah	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Nunda	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Roxbury	Hon. Marcus Lyon; Hon. S. E. Miller.
Newton, Long Island	Hon. Allard Anthony; Dr. Adolph G. Dunn.
New-Berlin	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Edwards	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Whitney's Point	Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
Warwick	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
New-Windsor	Fred. G. Gedney.
New-Rochelle	Hon. Robert Sewell; Gen. Wm. Henry Antnon.
Friendship	Hon. Chas. T. Mills.
Port Jackson	Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
Newark	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Lockport	Rev. Wm. F. Butler; William H. Johnson.
Silver Creek	Hon. Walter L. Sessions.
Bangor	Hon. Henry R. James.
Kromm's Hall, 33d-st.	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.

Thursday, Sept. 26.

Middletown, (P. M.)	Hon. E. Delafield Smith; Hon. Frederick Douglass.
Bath	Gen. John L. Swift.
Ithaca	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Norwich	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Truxton	Gen. E. M. Lee; Hon. R. Holland Duell.
Westford	Hon. George Becker.
Oyster Bay	Hon. Wm. P. Fiero; Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Fishkill, on Hudson	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
York Centre	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Margaretville	Hon. Marcus Lyon; Hon. S. F. Miller.
Islip	Hon. Allard Anthony; Hon. Isaac Dayton; A. W. Gleason.
Guilford	Hon. John O'Donnel.
Fowler	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Marathon	Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
Breslau	Major J. C. F. Beyland.
Belmont	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Slaterville	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Niagara Falls	Rev. William F. Butler; William H. Johnson.
Shokan	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
21st Ward, Brooklyn	Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
8th-av. and 42d-st., N. Y.	Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon; J. Seaver Page.
Latimer Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. Benj. K. Phelps; Hon. W. T. B. Milliken.
Lime Stone	Hon. Walter L. Sessions.
Wyoming Village	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Northport, Long Island	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Canajoharie	Col. Anson S. Wood.
10th Ward, Brooklyn	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
20th Ward, Brooklyn	Col. Michael Crowley; Henry S. Smith.
Catskill	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Newman's Hall, 9th-av.	Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
Garnerville	Frederick G. Gedney.

Friday, Sept. 27.

Oswego, (P. M.)	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Oswego, (Evening.)	Hon. Frederick Douglass.
McGrawville	Gen. E. M. Lee; Hon. R. Holland Duell.
Cherry Valley	Hon. George Becker.
Wellsborough, Penn.	Hon. Gabriel L. Smith.
Waverly	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Geneseo	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Downsville	Hon. Marcus Lyon; Hon. S. F. Miller.
Enfield Centre	Hon. Francis M. Finch; William L. Bostwick.
Bainbridge	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Hammond	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Astoria	Hon. E. Delafield Smith; Col. F. S. Lambert.
Bleecker Buildings, N.Y.	Hon. Thomas D. Adams; Edward De Forest.
Corning	Gen. John L. Swift.
Wellsville	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Groton	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Woodstock	Hon. George H. Sharpe.
Camden	Hon. Horace V. Howland.
Huntington, L. I.	Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon; Hon. Ben. K. Phelps.
Coxsackie	Hon. Francis Sylvester.
Alleghany	Hon. George Baltz.
South Valley	Hon. Walter L. Sessions.

THE TURF.

Fourth Day of the Prospect Park Meeting—A Splendid Day's Sport—Gazelle, Eveline and American Girl the Winners.

Yesterday, the fourth day of the Prospect Park meeting, was, thus far, the most successful of the season. Although a strong north-west wind was blowing, the attendance was very numerous and the trotting magnificent, especially in the last race, when American Girl made a brilliant contest. The elegant Club-house of the Association presented a most animated picture, with the large assemblage of elegantly-costumed ladies who occupied the balconies.

Preceding the regular races of the day there was a match between the black mare Eveline, and the bay mare Topsey, for $100. Topsey, however, was no match for Eveline, who won the race in three straight heats. The following is the time:

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	37¼	1:16	2:36¼
Second Heat	37¾	1:14	2:33¾
Third Heat	39	1:17	2:36¾

The second event of the day was for a purse of $1,350 for horses that had never beaten 2:28, in which there were eight entries, the following six coming to the score, viz.: Gazelle, Lady Ross, Doubtful, Grace, Bertram, Ed. Foster and George. The race was considered so sure a thing for Gazelle that she was left out of the betting, and George was the favorite for the second place, but was distanced in the first heat and sent the knowing ones to grass.

The following is the time:

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:12½	2:27¼
Second heat	35½	1:11	2:26½
Third heat	37	1:14	2:30

The third race was the free for all purse, in which were entered American Girl, George Palmer and Rosalind, but the race was all on one side, American Girl having it all her own way. The following is the time:

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35	1:09	2:24
Second heat	35	1:09¼	2:25
Third heat	34½	1:09¾	2:22¾
Fourth heat	34½	1:09½	2:20
Fifth heat	34½	1:09½	2:23¼

The South-Side Railroad Management.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Considerable annoyance has been experienced by the patrons of the South-side Railroad of Long Island within the past three months, owing to direlect management. Had the time-table for the past Summer been strictly conformed to much confusion and unpleasant comment would have been avoided. Much inconvenience arises from defective dummies, a want of promptness on the part of employes to bring the cars into the yard beside the depot, and also the requiring trains to arrive at the depot on the minute when the boats of the Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries leave their respective slips, thus causing passengers to wait five minutes at the former named, and ten minutes at the latter ferry for the next boat.

Commuters can see no good reason for these hindrances and waste of time by what has been known as a popular and valuable corporation, and they would like to be assured that the South-side Railroad Company will endeavor to compete with the old "Long Island" as to promptness, quick transit, give passengers a chance to get aboard of a boat the minute a train arrives, and also secure attentive and interested managers for their roads and trains.

TRAVELER.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of the Asiatic and South Atlantic Squadrons.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—Dispatches received at the Navy Department today from Rear-Admiral Jenkins, commanding the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station, dated Hiogo Kobe, Japan, Aug. 16, reports the following movements of vessels in the squadron: The Colorado remains at Kobe where she arrived on July 14, she would sail in a few days for Nagasaki and thence for Cheefoo, China, where the Admiral is expected to arrive about the 1st inst. Nothing of importance had occurred in Japan during the month preceding the date of this report. The only incident of interest being the visit of the Tenno to Kobe on his return voyage from the southern provinces of the Empire. When His Majesty's fleet of seven vessels anchored in Hiogo Harbor on the 9th of August, the royal standard was saluted by the Colorado, and the yards were manned. In the evening there was an illumination of the Japanese ships, and a display of fire-works, in which the Colorado joined. The Tenno did not receive visits during his stay, and sailed on the 13th of August for Yeddo.

The Alaska is at the north of China, under orders to visit Nieu-Chwang. She is expected to be at Cheefoo about the 1st of September.

The Iroquois arrived at Singapore July 1, and was to proceed in a few days to Bankok, and thence to Hong Kong. The Lackawanna had not, on the 10th of August, arrived at Yokohama. The Ashuelot proceeded to Osaka, on the 22d of July, and returned to Kobe. On the 24th she sailed again for Yokohama, arriving there on the 28th, which place she would soon leave, and passing through the inland seas proceed to Tientsin, where she will probably remain during the Winter. The Monocacy left Nagasaki July 24, arriving at Kobe on the 27th, and on the 10th of August reached Yokohama. The Saco is at Shanghai. The Palos was also at Shanghai, at latest reports, but was to leave for Ning-Po. The Idaho remains at Yokohama. Affairs in China and Japan are perfectly quiet; the disorder at Chinkwang, on the Yang tze River was unimportant, and with no serious results. There were no apprehensions of further trouble.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The steam-ship Merrimack, which arrived at New-York yesterday, reports that the United States steam-ship Lancaster, Admiral Taylor, the flag-ship of the South Atlantic Squadron, was at Rio on the 26th of August. The United States steam-ship Tuscarora arrived at Rio from the United States, via Funchal on the 21st of August. The Tuscarora would sail again for the Pacific on the 1st of September. The United States gun-boat Wasp has arrived at Montevideo. The health of the South Atlantic Squadron is good.

Pay Director Geo. F. Cutter is detached from duty at the Boston Navy-yard and ordered as Inspector of the New-York Navy-yard on the 1st of October; Pay Director Emery, at New-York, is ordered to settle his accounts; Lieut. C. C. Todd is ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard.

NEW-LONDON NAVY-YARD.

The work at the New-London Navy-yard, on the Thames, progresses favorably. The $20,000 appropriated by Congress at its last session, will be sufficient for the grading and preparation of the grounds, and the construction of a convenient store-house, 100 by 40 feet inside, and also for the building of a water wall near the present wharf, for the accommodation of more vessels. The Dictator and other iron-clads are now lying there. It was a wise selection which the Government made in locating a naval depot at New-London, near the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, not only as a means of defense to the City, but also to the immense commerce which daily passes over the Sound, and which will be greatly increased when the work on the channel at Hell Gate shall be completed.

Strange Suicide in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 20.—The dead bodies found on the Washington turnpike, about two miles from this city, have been identified as R. and —— Muhler, brothers, of New-York. They arrived here on the 8th of August, and excited the attention of the public by the suspicious character of their movements. A week or two ago they purchased pistols, with which there is no doubt they deliberately committed suicide.

A Railroad Scare.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—A train of cars on the Boston and Maine Railroad, yesterday, jumped the track between Haverhill and Lawrence, and the smoking-car, containing eighteen persons, went down an embankment and turned completely over. No one was seriously injured.

What to Say Next.

With the same operators for eight years past, (Colton, Paddock and Slocum,) the Colton Dental Association have drawn teeth for 60,000 patients successfully, and without an accident from the gas. "Practice makes perfect." No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Washington Irving, a great sufferer from ASTHMA found relief in WHITCOMB'S REMEDY.—*Advertisement.*

THE MORNING WITNESS is enlarged and published at two cents; please order it through your news-dealer.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is rapidly increasing in value and interest to the general reader. Besides containing all of the current news, collected from the most reliable sources, the SUNDAY EDITION presents many features not found in any other City journal. Special articles on interesting topics are prepared for this edition, and they invariably afford information and amusement.

The DAILY TIMES for to-morrow, Sept. 22, will be found peculiarly interesting, as it will present the following attractions:

An article entitled PUNCH AND JUDY IN AMERICA, being an account of an interview with the manager and a description of the performance, as witnessed by the children on the TIMES excursions.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING, will introduce the reader to the ole clo' merchants of the great Metropolis.

A MUG OF BEER, being the continuation of an American's experiences in Germany.

Besides these the SUNDAY EDITION will contain several interesting FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LETTERS from our own correspondents.

Among the other features of our Sunday edition will be found

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing European and Domestic Gossip, with announcement of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving much interesting matter for the information of the National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionably valuable to advertisers, the SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES is especially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extraordinary popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Nicol, Davidson & Co., No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-street, are opening some choice patterns of Osler's Crystal Chandeliers. Also, Gilt, Bronze and Colored Gas Fixtures of all kinds. Also, China, Glass and Plated ware.—*Advertisement.*

At E. LORD'S new cleaning and dyeing office, Nos. 630 and 934 Broadway, dresses, shawls, laces, sacques, feathers, gloves, &c., beautifully cleaned; coats, pants, vests, cleaned like new.—*Advertisement.*

With us Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is indispensable. We have found no other medicine equal to it for curing Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Bowel Complaints, and all that class of diseases for which it is designed, and which are so common, and so often fatal in the tropics.—*Rev. W. Dean, writing from Bangkok, Siam.*

Lace Curtains.—Patterns, original and special, of Brussels Lace, Swiss Lace and French Guipure Lace. Also, a large lot of Swiss and Nottingham Curtains, from bankrupt auction sales, at less than cost of importation.
G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

Lace Curtains.—Novelties in Tamboured Lace Curtains for the Fall season, from new and original designs manufactured exclusively for our house; also, a line of French Guipure and Nottingham Curtains. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Window Shades, New Patterns. Gilt and painted; also Holland of all colors. A line of newly imported lace shades, and every style of fixtures. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

Steinway's, Waters' and Chickering's Pianos to let. Monthly instalments received for same. Great bargains for cash at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

Furniture.—Prices reduced for first-class Furniture. G. L. KELTY & CO., manufacturers and importers, No. 724 Broadway.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $30, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BROWN—ANDERTON.—At St. James' Episcopal Church, Fordham, on Thursday, Sept. 19, by Rev. Mylton Maury, GEORGE Y. BROWN, of Bergen Point, N. J., to ADA LOUISA, daughter of Ralph L. Anderton, Esq., of Fordham.

FLOYD—COOPER.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, Sept. 19, by Rev Benjamin H. Paddock, D. D., Rector of the Parish, AUGUSTUS FLOYD, of Mastic, Long Island, to EMMA ROLFE, daughter of the late George H. Cooper, of Brooklyn.

HOUSE—BEERS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. George L. Prentiss, D. D., Rev. J. HENRY HOUSE to ADDIE S., daughter of Henry N. Beers, of this City.

JONES—BROTHERSON.—At the Church of the Holy Communion, Wednesday, 18th inst., by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, ALLEN G. JONES, of Savannah, to Miss SARAH A., daughter of the late Philip Brotherson, of this City. No cards.

MURPHY—NICHOLSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 19, by Rev. John E. Cookman, GEORGE NICHOLSON, of London, England, to MAGGIE MURPHY, of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—In Paris, France, on the 19th September, of cholera infantum, FRANCES, younger son of Frances B. and Augusta F. Arnold, of this City.

BOYD.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 19, EMMA ALICE, only child of George M. and Emily E. Boyd, aged 1 year, 7 months and 19 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 22d inst., from their residence, No. 63 West 38th-st., at 1 o'clock.

CARTER.—At New-Monmouth, N. J., on the 19th inst., HENRIETTA MAY, infant daughter of Edward P. and Mary A. Carter, aged 5 days.

CLAPP.—At Wappinger's Falls, on Thursday, 19th inst., BENJAMIN CLAPP, in his 83d year.

Funeral on Saturday, 21st inst., at 2½ P. M., in Baptist Church. Carriages will be in waiting at New-Hamburg for relatives and friends taking the 11 A. M. train at Forty-second-street Depot.

ERSKINE.—On Sunday, Sept. 15, 1872, at the parsonage, Crawford, Orange County, N. Y., Mrs. HARRIET ERSKINE, aged 51 years and 1 month.

JACOBS.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 18, HERVEY WYMAN, infant son of L. M. and Sarah E. Jacobs, aged 11 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 349 West 31st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock.

JESSUP.—At Westfield, Mass., CHARLES A. JESSUP, of the firm of Jessup & Laflin, aged 70. Funeral Sunday P. M.

KILGOUR.—Friday morning, Sept. 20, MARY E., wife of George C. Kilgour.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 22, 1872, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father-in-law, David Kilgour, Jr., No. 14 Grove-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Broadway cars from Williamsburg Ferry, Greene and Gates av. cars from Fulton Ferry.

MACDUFF.—At Riverhead, Long Island, on Wednesday, Sept. 18, of hemorrhage of the lungs, JAMES MACDUFF, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Washington-av., Tremont, Westchester County, on Sunday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock.

MOORE.—In this City, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., RICHARD C. W. MOORE, only son of S. V. R. Moore, in the 43d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place in All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel streets, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OGDEN.—At Highlands, N. J., on Friday morning, Sept. 20, after a short illness, Mrs. HARRIET OGDEN, aged 93 years, 3 months and 5 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PORTER.—At Niagara Falls, on the 18th September, Hon. AUGUSTUS S. PORTER, in the 75th year of his age.

STEVENSON.—At his residence, Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., Sabbath evening, Sept. 8, 1872, JOHN MCALLISTER STEVENSON, aged 53 years 11 months.

WEED.—At Stamford, Conn., Sept. 20, 1872, ANN CASTLE, infant child of Edgar S. and Emily Weed, aged 13½ months.

Funeral at residence of parents, Prospect-st., Stamford, on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $33; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD, STREET and Park Lamps excel all in giving light, for beauty, durability and low cost. See them in use in all the Parks, Boulevards, upon Broadway, 5th-av. and elsewhere in New-York City, and throughout the country. General office, No 569 Broadway, New-York.

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POLITICAL.

A GRAND MASS-MEETING WILL be held at the Cooper Union MONDAY, Sept. 23, at 8 P. M., under the direction of the New-York City Council of Political Reform, for the purpose of consolidating into one determined effort all the reform organizations and friends of reform of this City, to devise and consummate measures for the reform of our Municipal affairs. Hon. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, Hon. EDWARD SALOMON, WM. C. BRYANT, Hon. CLARKSON N. POTTER, DORMAN B. EATON and others have been engaged to speak. All the friends of the cause are invited to be present.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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NATURALIZATION

The Committee appointed by the Republican Central Committee will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers-st., from now until the 25th day of October, 1872. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the Assembly District Associations and the undersigned Committee:

James W. Farr, No. 11 St. Luke's-place.
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M. FRIEDSAM, Secretary. JAMES W. FARR, Chairman.
AUG. SCHEFFEL, Clerk.

NINETEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF REFORM.—The members of the above Council, and others friendly to the cause of Reform in this City, are requested to meet at Cooper Union Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ P. M. By order of the Executive Committee. H. C. VAN VOORST, President.
E. J. ATTINELLI, Secretary.

"**THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY** DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION" will meet at Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
SAMUEL HAMILTON, Chairman pro tem.
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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No business pertaining to real estate was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Friday, Sept. 20,) the only auction noticed for the day being adjourned as follows, namely, legal sale by James M. Miller, of house and lot on the east side First-avenue, about seventy-seven feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, adjourned until Friday of next week. In reference to the suburban sale held at Queens, Long Island, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., full details will be given on Monday. For today, at the Exchange, the legal sale of a house and lot on the south side of Twenty-second-street, 85.8 feet west of Ninth-avenue, is announced, and this transaction will close the week's business. We would, however, direct the attention of investors to the list of auctions to occur next week, which will appear in this column on Monday, many of which are of interest, especially to the advertised sales of country realty at Whitestone, Long Island, Bayonne City, Bergen Point, N. J., Maywood, Hackensack, N. J., and at Jersey City, respectively; in regard to these proposed transactions, full particulars will be published. In City real estate, business is giving signs of greater activity, and the market for the week closes strong, with a good demand for all classes of property.

At private sale, E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-street, report having sold the four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 16 by 55, together with Columbia College lease of lot, 16 by 100.5, No. 24 West Fiftieth-street, for $28,500. Other recent private sales are also reported, as follows: four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 21 West Thirty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 25 by 69 by 100, sold for $52,500 cash, and plot of land, 131 by about 90, on the west side of the Grand Boulevard, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, sold for $33,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Sept. 19.

Greene-st., Nos. 28 and 30, 49.3x100, contract	$65,000
16th-st., s. s., 238 ft. w. of Avenue C, 100x103 3, foreclosure	50,000
21st-st., n. s., 107.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.4x98.9, h. and l.	23,750
24th-st., n. s., 97.7 ft. w. of 2d-av., 24.5x98.8	7,500
24th-st., n. s., 122 ft. w. of 2d-av., 24.5x98.8	7,500
30th-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of 7th-av., 23x87.2, q. c.	200
44th-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.11, h. and l., Astor lease	16,000
63d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5; 64th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5; 71st-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	42,000
106th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.10	2,200
115th-st., s. s., 345 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.10	4,500
Lexington-av., w. s., 59.3 ft. n. of 30th-st., 19.9x80, h. and l.	25,000
1st-av., w. s., extending from 115th to 116th-st., 201.10x100; 116th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.11	60,000
3d-av., n. w. corner 43d-st., 25.1x100	25,000
6th-av., n. e. corner 141st-st., 99.11x175, mortgage $15,000	30,000

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On 5th-av., near 44th-st., 4-story brown stone.
On 5th-av., near 48th-st., 4 story b. s., extra width.
On Lexington-av., n. 35th-st., 3-story b. s., full width.
On Madison-av., near 34th-st., 4-story b. s., full width.
On Madison-av., near 38th-st., 4-story b. s., full width.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No 33 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
SEPTEMBER FREE LIST
of City houses, lots, &c., and forty-four pages valuable information of real estate, new complete City map, &c.
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

AN ELEGANT EXTRA-SIZED ELEGANTLY-furnished new house, finished by the present owner for his own use; having concluded to remain in his present residence, will sell the house at less than it would now cost: price $125,000: terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

A PARK-AV. CHOICELY-LOCATED modern thoroughly-built four-story high-stoop massively-finished brown-stone dwelling, lot and gas-fixtures; house 25x65; owner going to Europe; will sell reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

A FREE TICKET.—EXCURSION TO Holbrook, Long Island, on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. 500 valuable lots and farming lands will be offered for sale. Please call this day and Monday to see maps, receive a ticket, &c. A. McCOTTER, No. 142 Fulton-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—MADISON-SQUARE, to close an estate, No. 13 East 26th-st., north side Madison-square; lot, 30x197½ feet, with front on 27th-st. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A twenty-one years' lease of lots, Nos. 237 and 239 West 46th-st., near Broadway, suitable for tenement, factory, or livery stable purposes. Apply to JAMES THOMSON, No. 185 8th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE, ELIGIBLY LOCATED ON MURRAY-Hill, a fine site, suitable for an opera-house, consisting of about ten lots with three fronts. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A VERY NEAT TWO-STORY FRENCH-roof house and four lots of land on 138th-st., near Grand Boulevard, for sale on easy terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

SIX VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON West side, suitable for a tenement or store-house purposes; will be sold very cheap and on easy terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK—5TH-AV.—FOR SALE, six lots on a corner of 5th-av., below 75th-st.; four lots on avenue and two on street. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID WATER-FRONT ON East River for sale. For full particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 32 to 38 West 50th-st.; Columbia College lease; 20x55x100. Address OWNER, on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEST LOCATION IN Brooklyn, E. D., four first-class brown-stone three-story and basement houses, finished, with all of the modern improvements, in Ross-st., between Bedford and Lee avs. The above houses were taken for debt and completed, which enables me to sell cheap. Those wishing to purchase a good house, in a good location, will find it to their advantage to call before buying. Inquire in the brick-yard, foot Keap-st., Williamsburg. W. E. CHAPMAN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIful residence on Washington-av., Brooklyn, near the park; house three story, high stoop, 27 by 50; lot 30 by 225; just put in complete order; possession immediate. Apply to L. MURRAY FERRIS, JR., No. 62 South-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHN H. AUSTIN, Auctioneer.

BY ROWLAND R. HAZARD, JR., REAL ESTATE BROKER and AUCTIONEER.
Office No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st.,
Will sell at auction
THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room.
No. 111 Broadway, (by order of the Supreme Court,) under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee,
NO. 18 WEST 14TH-ST.,
Four-story brick dwelling: 25x90: lot, 25x103.3.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer and Dealer in Hudson County Real Estate—Office No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 139 BUILDING LOTS, belonging to the estate of N. C. Slaight, deceased, located on Lexington, Clendenny, Mallory and Oxford avs., in the Sixteenth Ward of Jersey City, within three minutes' walk of the depot of the Newark and New-York Railroad by fifty-six trains a day; time, seventeen minutes from foot of Liberty-st., New-York. To be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1872, at 1½ o'clock P. M., on the ground. Excursion train by Newark and New-York Railroad at 1 o'clock.

For maps, excursion tickets and full particulars apply to the auctioneer, LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or J. P. CASE, No. 162 Broadway, New-York. SALE PEREMPTORY.
By order of DAVID TAYLOR, WM. A. LEWIS, Executors.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

RUS IN URBE.
GREAT CHANCE AT LAST
To purchase
ELEGANT WATER FRONTS and SUPERB BUILDING LOTS in the delightful and accessible precincts of BAYONNE CITY, BERGEN POINT, N. J., at unreserved auction sale, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.
Gilt-edged property, twenty-five minutes from New-York, quicker than by stage to 23d-st. Sale positive. Title perfect; terms easy. BUSINESS AND PLEASURE. GOOD JERSEY HOSPITALITY. FREE EXCURSION. GRAFULLA'S BAND. HARRISON. Maps and free excursion tickets at JERE. JOHNSON'S, JR., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF FORDHAM PROPERTY,
By SILAS D. GIFFORD, Referee.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Carpenter's Hotel, opposite the Harlem Railroad Depot, Morrisania, on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., the property fronting on Valentine-av. and Clay-st., Fordham, 200 by 360, or about twenty-eight city lots, with two and one-half story dwelling, of eleven rooms and cellar; barn, stables, &c. Fine garden, well stocked with choice varieties of fruit-trees, grapery, &c.

WM. TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON—WILL sell by auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1872, at 12 o'clock, the well-finished and substantially-built three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot on the north side of 71st-st., between the Grand Boulevard and Central Park, being 410 feet west of 9th-av., (the third brown-stone house west of 9th-av.) size of lot 20x102.2. Terms easy. Maps at the auctioneers' offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 226 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A BEAUTIFUL PLOT OF LAND

AT

WHITESTONE, L. I.,

Has just been cut into LOTS by AUG. F. WEEKES, Esq., late President of the J. L. Mott Iron Works, and

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION

BY

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Sept. 24, 1872.

Money cannot be invested at greater profit than by purchasing some of these lots.

People of moderate means can live at Whitestone more pleasantly, more happily, and at less cost, than in the City.

Forty-one trains daily, from 10 minutes before 6 A. M. to 15 minutes past 12, midnight. Running time to Hunter's Point, 26 and 30 minutes. Comfortable travel; elegant cars; every patent contrivance for comfort; foot-warmer under every seat; Miller's platforms, buffers, steam brakes; steel rails, &c. As convenient and accessible to the City Hall as 60th-st., New-York. Commutation, 6¾ cents per trip, between Whitestone and Hunter's Point. A FREE TICKET FOR ONE YEAR given to each house, costing $2,000, built before next May.

Whitestone is a charming place to live in; its residents can come in to business, to shop, concert, theatre, calls, or church, without any trouble; first-rate society; it is not at all "lonesome;" beautiful scenery, boating, driving, pure air, water, and milk; living cheaper than in the City; in short, CITY COMFORTS WITH COUNTRY PLEASURES. No healthier place can be found; high ground, well drained; cool in Summer, mild in Winter. Churches and schools. Water will soon be introduced; the Trustees are maturing plans for it; the bill for it has passed the Legislature. The village taxes are limited, by charter, to ½ of one per cent. A pretty, substantial house of five to seven rooms, much better than a flat or part of a house, can be built by paying in installments. Larger houses in proportion. Capitalists are ready to lend money for it. The Whitestone Savings Bank has money to lend on Bond and Mortgage.

THE GROWTH OF WHITESTONE IS CERTAIN; it has valuable water-front and anchorage; the removal of the Hell Gate obstructions will make its values triple; it is a railroad centre, and the most convenient and pleasant suburban home near the City.

Terms for these Lots, 10 per cent. cash on day of sale; 30 per cent. on Oct. 24, balance on mortgage 5 years, or FIVE PER CENT. OFF THE MORTGAGE FOR CASH.

Call on JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 25 Nassau-st., or at the office of Mr. Weekes' Attorney, Geo. W. Van Siclen, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st., and get maps and passes.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PRINT WORKS

FOR SALE.

THE

LODI PRINT WORKS, LODI, N. J.,

ABOUT TEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK CITY in complete order, are offered at private sale by the assignee,
N. HOBART,
No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The homestead of the late A. G. Hazard, in the centre of the beautiful town of Enfield, Conn., about nine miles from Springfield and seventeen miles from Hartford. It comprises about forty-five acres of land, fronting on Enfield-st., and all the buildings desirable for a gentleman's residence; is situated near churches, schools and the Post-office, and about a mile from the Springfield and Hartford Railroad Depot. The location is healthful and pleasant, and only a half mile distant from the "Enfield Rapids," on the Connecticut River. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and well supplied with fruit and ornamental trees, hedges and green-houses. The house is of brick, stuccoed; has stone foundations, underpinning and trimmings; is comparatively new, and in perfect repair; built in the most thorough and substantial manner; elegantly finished; has all the modern conveniences and improvements; contains twenty-five good-sized rooms, two furnaces, bath-rooms, &c., and hot and cold water are carried into every part of the house. It has but few equals as a desirable country residence for a gentleman's family. Terms easy; or will exchange for other real estate or securities.

For further information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or THOMAS BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PERFECT GEM OF A COUNtry place at Metuchin, N. J., one hour and a quarter from Wall-st., on the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad; ten acres of choice land; greatest abundance of all kinds of fruit and shrubbery; never failing springs of water, with two beautiful ponds and a supply of hot and cold water through the dwelling and carriage-house. Will be sold within thirty days, very cheap; photograph can be seen and questions answered at Printing-office, No. 209 East 12th-st., New-York. C. O. POOLE.

$2.500 CASH—REMAINDER BY INstallments and mortgage.—Tasteful twelve room cottage, thirty-eight minutes from Liberty-st.; express-trains, over best roads; low fares; sixty trains; house has modern fittings; lot extra large, with garden, fruit, shade, lawn; within 1,000 feet of depot; stable if required. Key at West Elizabeth Station, (N. J. C. R. R.) For further particulars, address OWNER, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—RARE CHANCE.—A most valuable water power, half way between New-York and Philadelphia, on line of railway, together with extensive building site, is offered at a merely nominal price to parties contemplating the erection of factory buildings. Address, immediately, THOMPSON, No. 89 White-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNtry-seat at Morristown; plenty of fruit and shade; in the midst of fine improvements; elevated and healthful; will be sold with from four to twenty-two acres, furniture, carriages, horses, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST in a charming residence at Jamaica, Long Island; every improvement, equal to City house; elegant grounds; near depot; will sell furnished, if desired; terms easy. Apply at once to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

STAMFORD.—CHARMING PLACE ON A beautiful elevation of ground of several acres, just outside the village, with Sound view; trees, shrubbery, and fruit in abundance; house and place in complete order; also, barn and stables. Apply to WM. A. MEAD, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, AT GREENpoint.—Four neatly finished new houses, conveniently arranged, with all the modern improvements; situated in the best part of Milton-st.; convenient to the ferries. Inquire on the premises of THOS. C. SMITH.

FARM LANDS.—GOOD SOIL FOR FRUITS and farm crops; good markets; open Winters and healthy. The abundance of luscious grapes and other fruits from Vineland in every fruit-store is an evidence of its productiveness. Price, $25 per acre. Address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J., (VICINITY,) SPECIALty, including Montrose, Llewellyn Park; desirable properties for sale and rent. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st. Orange Office, opposite depot.

FOR SALE.—FAIRVIEW, NORTHERN Railroad of New-Jersey, thirty-five minutes from Pavonia Ferry, two cottages pleasantly situated; eight and nine rooms; terms easy. Apply to Ticket Agent at depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith. Orange, corner Main and Cone sts

ASTORIA.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, A first-class house with three lots of ground near the river front. Apply to or address OWNER, No. 621 Lexington-av., New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FARMS.—ALL sizes; 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 acres up. Several to exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES ON 49TH-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
On West 31st-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
On East 53d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
On 5th-av., n. 41st-st., 5-story brick French basement.
On Lexington-av., n. 53d-st., 4-story brown-stone.
On East 46th-st., near Lexington-av., 4-story brown-stone.
On West 33d-st., 3-story Mansard roof, brown-stone.
On East 17th-st., near Irving-place, 4-story brick.
On West 12th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brick.
On West 48th-st., n. 6th-av., 3-story brown-stone.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

TO LET.—A DESIRABLE FURNISHED cottage, for six months from Oct. 1, at Summit, N. J.; ten minutes' walk from the depot; there are a number of acres of ground, beautiful garden, barn and outhouses; arrangements could be made for use of horse and cow; to a desirable person who will take good care of the place; rent will be no consideration. Apply at No. 41 Dey-st., inner office.

AT ENGLEWOOD—TWELVE MILES from New-York by railroad, for such time—not beyond May 1, 1873—as may be desired, a good commodious well-furnished house, replete with every convenience; furnace, range, bath-room, &c.; surrounded by very pleasant grounds and by convenient outbuildings; rent, by reason of exceptional circumstances, very low. For further particulars, address Box No. 77 Englewood, N. J.

CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN.—TO LET, furnished, a double-house containing, twelve rooms, besides bath-room, pantries, &c., together with four lots of ground, situated on one of the best parts of Clinton-av.; rent moderate. Apply to W. M. RICE, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York, or at No. 269 Quincey-st., Brooklyn.

WEST 43D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Four-story English-basement brick house, fully furnished, with all improvements. Apply to AUSTIN ABBOTT, No. 249 West 38th-st., or to HOWARD PAYSON WILDS, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 40.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS, comfortable, four-story English-basement house; situated on East 19th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place; will be rented at a reasonable price for the winter. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED.—AT YONKERS, MANSARD roof house; close to depot; eight rooms; modern improvements; $65 per month; worth double that. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET.—ON 34TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of 5th-av., a fully furnished house; will only be rented to a strictly private family. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Also, one very desirable for a doctor. For further particulars, inquire at No. 168 West 34th-st., one door from 7th-av.

TO LET.—AN EXTRA-LARGE HOUSE, elegantly furnished, on Stuyvesant-square, one block from stage and car route. Apply at No. 3 Livingston-place, near 15th-st.

A HANDSOME FULLY-FURNISHED house in 43d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., to rent, by G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, NEW two-story house, ten rooms, furnace, bath-room, &c.; stable and excellent garden; no fever or ague or mosquitoes. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

ELEGANT OFFICES TO RENT.
Suitable for Banking or Insurance Companies, on Broadway, near Cedar, Liberty, Park-Row, Murray and Canal sts. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR ONE OR FIVE years, workshop 76 feet front, 46 deep; four floors, with water and water-closet, in No. 8 Extra-place; $15 a month. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—A good-sized house, between 28th and 40th sts. and 4th and 8th avs. Address B. C. P., Box No. 168, *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD SUBURBAN HOME, within one hour of New-York, to cost not more than $12,000; also, one for about $20,000. Places with a view of the Sound or Bay preferred.
HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d-st.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE wishes to make some engagements with private families or schools. She teaches French, which is her own language, German, acquired in Germany, music to beginners, and the English branches; could take the entire charge of a class of young ladies. For references and address apply to Mr. F. W. CHRISTERN, No. 77 University-place.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher, a graduate of Harvard, desires to obtain pupils for two or three hours of the day; terms reasonable. Refers to Samuel K. Lathrop, D. D., Chairman Committee of the English High School, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Peabody, Harvard University. Address C. S., room 3, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED, SUCCESSFUL teacher desires an engagement for classics and higher English two hours daily; would receive one or two lads at his rooms to fit for college; highest references. Address SILEX, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, scholar, and gold medallist of foreign University, desires employment; prepares for college; City reference. Address TUTOR, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, with the highest testimonial and City references, desires private pupils; would fit boys for college. Address T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN, highly successful by special methods, desires private pupils, or to teach in family. Those willing to pay for efficient service, address B. D., 11 Cottage-place.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in Schools or Seminaries send for Mutual Plan for reporting vacancies and suiting all grades. Address "Amer. Educational Union," No. 737 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE, competent to teach French and music, wishes a situation as governess; best of references. Address E. C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, A THOROUGH musician and experienced teacher, desires an engagement in a school as music teacher. Address M. A. C., Post-office, Brooklyn.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, a successful teacher; languages, music, drawing. Address EDUCATOR, Box 127 *Times* Office.

A VISITING GOVERNESS DESIRES pupils in the English branches and French. Address M. F., Box No. 185 Post-office, New-York.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, WHO has had experience in teaching, desires pupils. Address GOVERNESS, Station F.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The fifteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1872, and will continue until May 14, 1873. By the laws of the State, graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information apply by letter to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c., No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

LAW-SCHOOL, FOURTEENTH YEAR.
Hon. H. E. DAVIES, President of Law Faculty.
The next term begins Oct. 1, 1872, at 9 A. M., in the Law Library, University Building, Washington-square. By statute, graduates are admitted to the Bar without examination under the Court rules. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers-st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.
109th Year begins MONDAY, Sept. 16.
Principals { DR. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. Classical, Commercial and Primary Departments. French, German, Spanish and Drawing. No extra charges. Building refitted; rooms large, light and airy, with improved accommodations. Catalogues containing full particulars at the school and bookstores.

HARRISON
POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.
An English and Scientific School with Classical Department. Instructors: A. Bigelow, A. M., Classics; Charles E. Merwin, A. M., English Studies, Physical Culture under Mr. Merwin, whom Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, highly commends. Reopens Sept. 23, at No. 77 West 44th-st. Among the patrons are John B. Cornell, John C. Calhoun, John L. Campbell, M. D., Andrew Stewart, Esq., William H. Lee, John A. Oakley, William P. Powers, Esq.
C. M. HARRISON, Principal.

MRS. L. L. SCOVEL'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 39 West 45th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. Address as above.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y.
Begins Sept. 10. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ST JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.
The next year will begin Sept. 17.

FINE ART TUITION.
OIL AND WATER COLORS, &c., &c.
Prof. G. A. GILBERT, of the London and Paris Academies, No. 142 East 18th-st., New-York.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS MACGREGOR'S
Day and Boarding School for young ladies, Flushing, L. I. Seventh year will open Sept. 17.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERing Institute, established 1870, Profs. MANN and COLVIN managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. Good references furnished. No pay for board or services until cured.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st. now open. Improved course of instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for circulars.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

A CLASS OF FIFTEEN YOUNG GENTLEmen will be received and instructed in English, the classics, and modern languages by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S School for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For circulars, address the Principal.

D. CHERBULIEZ'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 127 East 24th-st., reopens Sept. 19.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 1,267 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 220 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-Av.
Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.
School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.
DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.
Reopens Sept. 11. Circulars of full particulars and interviews with the Principal to be had at the Institute.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24.
Thorough English course. Daily instruction and practice in French and German. Primary Department; Infant Class.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for special lessons in business, writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Apply for circulars.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, at her new residence,
No. 25 WEST 52D-ST.,
Near 5th-av. and Central Park.
The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is designed to COMBINE A THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION with the PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH AND OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES.
The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

CARD.

Wells Female College, Aurora, on Cayuga Lake, N. Y., will reopen (contrary to published and unauthorized card) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, the extensive improvements being nearly completed. There are still a few vacancies. M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE.
HASTINGS, ON HUDSON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS.
Terms, $400 per annum.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.
Circulars, &c., of THOS. H. WAGSTAFF, Esq., No. 61 Broadway, New-York; communications to the Principal must be addressed Hastings, ON HUDSON, Westchester County, N. Y.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that having secured the aid of an accomplished Kindergarten teacher from Germany, propose to open a select Kindergarten school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, entirely separate from their preparatory school and infant class. They solicit early applications, as the number will be limited.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 28 EAST 14TH-ST., (near Union-square.)
Superior instructions in all branches of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, and in MODERN LANGUAGES. The Fall term of the Conservatory opens on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872.

MISS HINSDALE,
(Late Miss HINSDALE and Mrs. KEITH,)
will reopen her
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.

MISS M. AYRES'
English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 132 West 22d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—DAY AND boarding-school for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d st.; only a few scholars will be received into the family, where they will have the comforts of a home. Pupils prepared for business, college, and engineering schools. Modern languages taught practically as well as thoroughly. Circulars and the school-roll may be obtained by addressing M. E. FEZANDIE.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHed in New-York in 1814, for young ladies and misses, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn.; French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,212 Broadway, near 30th-st., for all engineering and Government schools, directed by A. COLIN, late of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy and Professor at the Naval Academy. *Elementary class for boys.* Send for circulars.

BOARD AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in French and English branches for six young ladies, under sixteen years of age in a, French Protestant family. Address Prof. HENRI LIOTARD, Stamford, Conn.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School, No. 1,193 Broadway, reopens Sept. 18. Circulars at Thomson's book-store, No. 1,107 Broadway, and at the rooms.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN Institute for young gentlemen, corner Broadway and 45th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Teaching thorough. Send for a full circular.

MISS McCREDY'S CLASS FOR CHILdren will commence THURSDAY, Sept. 26. For further particulars apply to Miss McCREDY, No. 104 West 34th-st.

DR. BERTHES' FRENCH. ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at No. 737 7th-av.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN, Sept. 18, the Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly known as "Miss Hoyt's," at No. 13 Livingston-av., New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 36 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.

PROF. T. B. COMSTOCK, LECTURER on Geology and Natural History. Testimonials first class. Address care Am. Lit. Bureau, Cooper Union, New-York.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN her English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS to the Messrs. Green, will reopen their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, 26th of September.

WM. R. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 16. Primary department and gymnasium. Address No. 224 East 10th-st.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR boys, reopens Sept. 23, at No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.; number limited.

THE MISSES WREAKS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 257 3d-st., Jersey City, reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

E. A. GIBBENS' SCHOOL FOR BOYS REmoved to No. 650 7th-av.; eighth year commences Sept. 16, 1872.

MISS S. M. ROGER'S SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 16; Lexington-av., south-east corner of 37th-st.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Apollo Hall.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Academy, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate West Point, Prin.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTestant boarding school for boys, opens Sept. 16. Address Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS N. Y., reopens Sept. 18.
Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

GEO. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASsical and Mathematical school for boys, opens Sept. 18, at No. 781 6th av.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Opens Sept. 16. Seventeenth year.
Rooms—Unsurpassed, newly fitted up, all on same floor, airy, steam-heated.
Plan—Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon. All others with Mr. Lyon.
Studies—All needful for business or college. Yearly boys enter leading colleges; such taught wholly by the Principal, a Yale graduate.
Assistants—Best obtainable, devoted, tried.
Government—Minimum of authority, maximum of kindness.
Pupils—Good in the past. Only such desired.
Patrons—Of from 5 to 10 years' connection:
H. M. Alexander, Nathl. W. Chater, James C. Holden, Jno. Auchincloss, Benjamin Curtis, T. F. Jeremiah, Dr. E. G. Bartlett, Henry Day, Wm. Morrison, John Brooks, Parker Handy, Ralph Wells.

IRVING INSTITUTE,
AT
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
The Eighteenth Annual Session begins Sept. 11.
First-class educational advantages for boys, with healthful location and beautiful grounds.
Special attention paid to Commercial Studies and Modern Languages.
Thorough training in English Branches, Latin and Greek by graduates of our best Colleges.
Circulars at Thomas Kirkpatrick's, No. 889 Broadway, or on application to
A. ARMAGNAC, A. M., D. A. ROWE, A. B., } Principals.

Boys' Preparatory School,

NO. 64 MADISON-AV. LIMITED TO 25.
Dr. WILLIAMSON will reopen his school MONDAY, Sept. 16.
The most thorough individual instruction. None of the work committed to subordinates. Primary Department.
REFERENCES.
James Miller, G. Lee Knapp, Ex-Gov. Morgan, Rev. Dr. Gillettee, Wm. H. Pell, Rev. Dr. Samson, Shepherd Knapp, Samuel Adams, Jacob Vanderpoel, Israel T. Potter, Philip R. Wilkins, Lucien B. Terry, Spencer Kirby, John T. Conover, Geo. M. Clearman, &c., &c.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S,
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
Corner Rutherford-place and East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square.
The twelfth annual session of this institution commences on the 10th day of 9th month, 1872, under the care of a Superintendent and competent assistant professors and teachers, for special studies, including the languages. It offers to its patrons superior facilities for a thorough practical and classical education, and pupils wishing to enter college will be prepared to do so. The situation of the Seminary, in close proximity to Stuyvesant-square, is unequaled, affording fine opportunity for recreation and exercise. The school buildings were erected with every consideration for the health and comfort of the pupils, and fitted in the best manner with modern furniture and furnished with all appliances of apparatus, &c., &c., needed in a first-class school. Circulars can be had at the Seminary. Applications for admission may be made to the Principal, at the Seminary, or either of the Trustees.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.
A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

LESPINASSE.
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at
SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway,
BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square,
G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 44 WEST 54TH-ST.,
CENTRAL PARK.
Will reopen Sept. 24, 1872.
Miss PEGRAM is associated with Mrs. BLEECKER in the supervision of the classes, and has charge of the higher English Branches.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 88 MADISON-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC exercises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, Oct. 7. Candidates for admission, to the College or to the School of Mines, are requested to present themselves on FRIDAY, Oct. 4, at the College, on East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Students of the regular classes having conditions to fulfill, and candidates for admission conditioned in June, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., L. H. D., President.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York, 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 136 WEST 41st-st., opens Sept. 16; eighteen years' experience. References: Rev. Drs. Crosby, Carlton, Rogers, Adler; Profs. Lieber, Drisler, Draper; William Remsen, Harris Colt, Loyal Pond, Jared Linsly, M. D. German a regular study. Circulars at the school and Bogardus' Gallery, No. 1,153 Broadway.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES will reopen their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Pupils, whose parents desire it, may pursue their studies entirely in French.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding-school for boys. Circulars at Mr. ALEX. HUDNUT'S, No. 218 Broadway, and at ACKER, MERRAL & CONDIT'S, corner of 42d-st. and Broadway.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Missis BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL—ENGLISH, French and Spanish Day School for young ladies and children, (Kindergarten,) will open THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,311 Park-av., (4th-av.,) third door above 85th-st. Application may be made by letter or personally.

MRS. WHEELER'S ENGLISH AND French select school for young ladies and children will open at No. 621 Lexington-av. Sept. 16. Pupils received any time during the term. For terms apply as above.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 23. Circulars, with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. For catalogues address H. A. DILKS, A. M., Pennington, N. J.

MADAME HERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 9, at No. 240 West 25th-st.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, at No. 49 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen TUESday, Oct. 1.

FOR COLLEGE OR BUSINESS—A thorough preparation. Address
REV. E. B. EMERSON, Stratford, Conn.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few pupils can be received as boarders.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR young gentlemen, with primary department, No. 131 West 43d-st., reopens Sept. 19, 1872.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS C. E. FERRIS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 17, at No. 108 East 12th-st.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,267 Broadway, re-opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES DOREMUS' DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 47 East 21st-st.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER
Protestant French Institute

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON PARK.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.
Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

Twenty-third Year Begins Sept. 11.
Fits for Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School, or for active business. Salutary discipline and faithful instruction from the elementary English up. Military drill and boating. *A safe, healthy, happy home for boys.* For circulars, address
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Rector, Stamford, Conn.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.
In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed is at home, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st. Her school will open on Oct. 1. Stages will be sent for pupils at a distance. Lectures in History, in Belles Lettres and in Natural History will commence during first week, and graduates and ladies wishing to attend them will please apply at once.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Reopens Sept. 24,
At No. 75 West 36th-st.
For circulars and information apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d st.
Prof. A. BERNARD.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
FOUNDED A.D. 1820.
No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph.D., Principal.
The next school year opens MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1872. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars furnished on application.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 367, 369, 371 WEST 23D-ST.
Separate departments for young ladies and young gentlemen. A few more young gentlemen will be received as boarders by the Principal. Circulars at Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; L. W. Schmidt's, No. 24 Barclay-st; E. Steiger's, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.; F. Christern's, No. 77 University-place and at school. **FEODOR THRUM, Principal.**

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON'S SCHOOL,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.
A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English, French, and German School for young ladies and children, No. 230 4th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 25; Physical Culture; daily exercises with the use of rings and dumb-bells. Number of pupils limited.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS WOLCOTT'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, with special course preparatory for Vassar College, Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., will reopen Sept. 11. For circulars address the Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872. Address as above.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, Deerfield, Mass., situated in one of the most delightful and retired villages on the Connecticut River, and limited to three pupils, is under the care of Mr. Jenks, (a graduate of Harvard,) who, with an experience of more than thirty years in the City of New-York, will give his undivided attention to his pupils during the hours of study and recreation. For particulars apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.; HENRY G. DE FOREST, Esq., No. 82 South-st., New-York; JOHN A. WEEKS, Esq., No. 58 Wall-st., New-York; WM. CREIGHTON LEE, Esq., 20 Ferry-st., New-York.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,400 Broadway, reopens Sept. 25. *Great pains are taken to teach boys how to study.* This is done so thoroughly that they need no help at home.
Among the patrons are:
Rev. Thomas S Hastings, Rev. James O. Murray,
Rev. Isaac Ferris, Rev. Harvey D. Ganse,
Rev. E. H. Chapin, Rev. George L. Prentiss,
Rev. M. Meier Smith, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, removed to No. 32 East 31st-st., WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 23. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References: Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, &c.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. A study-class in which pupils, whose parents so desire, can prepare all their lessons under the care of a teacher will be continued.

A HOME SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY for Girls and Boys.—Thorough instruction, with good care; number limited to twelve; best of references given and required; reopens Sept. 23. Address SARAH J. BEATTY, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

AT THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, English branches and languages taught, day and evening, Ladies' department; telegraphy taught practically, with instruments, as used in offices.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

MISS B. E. DANA WILL REOPEN HER English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 17. For circulars address the Principal, at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., or Mr. James Wilde, Jr., No. 316 Broadway, New-York.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., B. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 859 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address
Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph.D.

THE MISSES JACOT WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies of HARLEM, CARMANSVILLE and NORTH NEW-YORK, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 23 WEST 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her school for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Miss Du Vernet will be assisted by competent masters in her senior class.

A LITTLE BOYS' SCHOOL AND HOME, No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn., Mrs. M. L. READ, Principal. References: Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D., President of Trinity College, Hartford.

HOME SCHOOL IN OTSEGO COUNTY.—Situation healthy; house and grounds spacious; $250 per annum, no extras. References—Bishop Cox, Bishop Tuttle, Rev. Samuel R. Johnson. Address Mrs. BRANDFORD, Post-office, Brooklyn.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 352 West 29th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Offers to twenty-five young ladies superior home accommodations and school advantages; a few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, near 8th-st.—The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 16; primary, commercial and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, CHAS. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, CRANBURY, N. J.—Liberal discount to clergymen and young men studying for the Christian ministry. Address W. S. McNAIR, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 18. Address the PRINCIPAL, Fairview, South Orange, N.J.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL —Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J.
J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

MISS RITTER WILL REOPEN HER school for children, No. 206 East 13th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Address by letter until Sept. 18.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

ENGINEERING.—INSTRUCTION IN ITS complete course, and pupils prepared for West Point, by Prof. VERGNES, No. 51 West 16th-st.

MISS COGGESHALL'S MORNING class for young children opens Sept. 18, at No. 145 West 45th-st.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.
WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872. }
Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.
Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.
Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.
The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.
All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.
All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.
Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.
Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1872. }
TO QUARRYMEN.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of Oct. 3, 1872, for 3,000 tons, more or less, of granite for the foundation for Hart Island Light-house, Long Island Sound.
The Light-house is to be founded in six feet water at low water. The exact location will be designated by the agent of the Light house Board.
The site is sheltered by the Island, and exposed to easterly storms only. A safe harbor can be found to the westward of the Island, and about half a mile distant. The foundation is to be formed of irregular blocks of granite, varying in weight from three-quarters of a ton to five tons each, averaging not less than two tons and placed in rip-rap of the form of a frustum of a cone of one hundred and eight feet diameter at base, ninety feet diameter at the top, low water mark, and six feet high, all to the satisfaction of the undersigned.
The work is to be commenced as soon as contract for the same is signed and is to be completed by the 1st of February, 1873. The contractor to forfeit $10 per day, for each and every day's delay thereafter to complete the same.
Bidders will be required to furnish satisfactory evidence that they are quarrymen, or that they actually own, or have control of quarries.
Proposals must be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, and a printed copy of this advertisement attached to each proposal.
Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, indorsed on the envelope: "Proposals for foundation for Hart Island Light-house."
J. C. WOODRUFF, Colonel of Engineers, Light-house Engineer, Third District.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY. OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1872. }
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 2 o'clock of the 30th day of September, 1872, for all the work on the Fourth-avenue Improvement, between 79th-st. and Harlem River, embracing a large amount of heavy work, excavation, tunnels, walls, bridges, &c.
Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 11th day of September, on and after which time the Engineers will be present to make explanations.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, ALFRED W. CRAVEN, EDWARD H. TRACY, J. C. BUCKHOUT, } Board of Engineers Fourth-avenue Improvement.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,330 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 16, 1872. }
IRON FOR LANDING PIER, NEAR LEWES, DELAWARE.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1872, for the supply of wrought and cast-iron required for this work. The iron must be delivered on the United States Landing Pier, or at the railroad station at Lewes, or at the works where made. The bids will state carefully the proposed places of delivery, with the corresponding prices.
There will be required in this letting about one million fifty-three thousand and two hundred and forty pounds of hammered iron, one hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred pounds of rolled-iron, and ninety-two thousand six hundred and fifty pounds of cast-iron.
Drawings can be seen at this office, where specifications and other information will be supplied on application. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Iron." J. D. KURTZ, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 17, 1872. }
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M. Oct. 21, 1872, for the repair of the Quartermaster's Dock at Willet's Point, New-York Harbor.
Plans and specifications may be seen at this office. Payment on completion of work, which must be within thirty (30) days after execution of contract.
Contract must be entered into with bond, with two (2) sureties in one-quarter the amount of the contract within seven (7) days after the acceptance of the proposal, and a guaranty to that effect accompany each proposal. R. N. BATCHELDER, Major and Quartermaster United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1872. }
PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE invited, and will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 20th day of October, 1872, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:
10,000 bushels State Oats.
200 tons Timothy Hay.
30 tons hand-thrashed Rye Straw.
All of the best quality.
Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the oats, hay and straw, on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 10th day of November, 1872.
J. M. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Quartermaster United States M. A.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.
The Directors of this Company invite tenders for the construction of six cars fitted for smoking and post-office purposes.
Drawings and specifications can be seen on application to Mr. W. A. Robinson, the Company's Mechanical Superintendent, at Hamilton, Ontario.
Sealed offers marked "Tender for Post-office and Smoking Cars," will be received by the undersigned up to the 26th of September, 1872.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
General Office, Hamilton, Sept. 17, 1872.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1872. }
PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WOOLEN STOCKINGS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, in duplicate, (where proper forms will be furnished,) until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1872, for the delivery, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of
50,000 pairs Army Woolen Stockings, to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office.
L. C. EASTON, Assistant Quartermaster General. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1872. }
TO BUILDERS.
Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for dwelling and tower for light-house at Fort Tompkins, New-York Harbor," will be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, on printed forms, which, with plans, specifications, forms of contract, and any desired information, can be had on application, by mail or in person, to
J. C. WOODRUFF, Colonel of Engineers, Light-house Engineer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to E. B. Hart, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, Room No. 24, in the said City, on or before the 8th day of October, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of October, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 21st day of October, 1872.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Harlem River, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto, in said City of New-York.

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1872.
E. B. HART, J. S. HENNESSY, H. A. NELSON, } Commissioners.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF Northampton County, Pennsylvania.—Estate of JACOB REESE, deceased.—Aug. 19, 1872, petition presented, read and filed, praying for an order of sale.—Same day the Court grant a rule on all the heirs of said Jacob Reese, deceased, to be and appear on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Orphans' Court, to show cause, if any they have, why the real estate of said Jacob Reese shall not be sold.
[Seal.] C. M. AUSTELL, Clerk Orphans' Court.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM THOMAE, LATE OF NASSAU Germany, aged about seventeen years.—If this should meet the eye of the young gentleman himself or excite the attention of any of his friends in the City, he or they will please communicate with the undersigned, who can materially serve him.
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, No. 181 Church-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music.—Seats free. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. This Church is convenient to most of the hotels, and strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 6th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT S. MACARTHUR, SUNDAY, Sept. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

AT SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues C and D, preaching by the Pastor, HERBERT ARTON, at 10½; 2 o'clock Sunday-school. Missionary meeting, and at 7½ public Sunday-school meeting, to be addressed by Revs. Mr. SAX and WILSON, both of Brooklyn; seats free; all made welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH—23d-st., between 5th and 7th avs. Rector Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. In the absence of the Rector, Rev. R. H. ORR will officiate.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE FIFTEENTH ANniversary of the Fulton-street Daily Noon Prayer-meeting will be held (D. V.) MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872, in the old North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts.

A NOTICE.—MISS BENNY'S FUNERAL sermon will be preached, the occasion for the Coroner's inquest stated, and the application for it justified, by Rev. CHAS. R. SMITH, in No. 38 Waverley-place Church, SUNDAY EVENING, (D. V.)

APOLLO HALL, CORNER OF BROADway and 28th-st.—THOMAS GAILE FOSTER lectures at 8 o'clock this evening. The Children's Lyceum meets at 12 M. Conferences at 2½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Henry and Scammel sts.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 23d-st.—Service of Song, followed by a short address by Rev. R. H. ORR, of County Tyrone, Ireland.

A HALL FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICE to let; light, well ventilated, and on first floor. Apply to J. ORTGIES, No. 82 5th av.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, EAST 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Morning topic—*The Crowning Grace*; evening, *The Cankered Heart*. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Seats free and strangers welcome.

BEEKMAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner Bedford and Downing sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; subject, this morning, *Posthumous Influence*.

CHRIST'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D.D., Rector.
SUNDAY, Sept. 22.
Morning prayer and sermon by the Rector, 10½ A. M.; evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 7½ P. M.
Strangers are welcome to all services in this Church, and care will be taken that they be courteously received.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, corner of Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, on SABBATH, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 45th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., except on the second Sunday of the month, when the second service will be in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. until further notice. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. —Preaching by the Pastor, A. C. WEDEKIND, D.D., on SABBATH, Sept. 22; MORNING 10½, and EVENING 7½ o'clock. Children's Class.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. WM. COULD, District Chairman, will preach SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the hall corner 8th-av. and 25th-st. Come and hear the glad tidings of salvation.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH SERvices corner 20th-st. and Park-av.—Preaching MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS' MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission of the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Come in.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Canal.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. W. BARNHART, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 125th-st., corner 2d-av., Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.; Sabbath School at 2 o'clock, P.M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor elect, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at Odd Fellows' Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. All are cordially invited.

HARLEM.—UNITY CHAPEL, 128TH-ST. west of 4th-av.—Rev. W. J. CLARKE will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Does Religion Pay?* Strangers cordially welcomed.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV.—O. B. LEFROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *The Scientific Test of Prayer.*

LAWLESSNESS A SIGN OF THE END.—Preaching on this subject by Rev. C. D. G. BRIGHAM, Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, 7½ P. M. All are invited.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. E. D. GARDE, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariner's Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL. Also, preaching at the Mission, No. 278 Water-st. at 3 P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, and at No. 275 West-st., at 3½ P. M., by Rev. E. D. MURPHY.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. W. REED 10½ and 7½. Evening subject—*Third New Testament Victory.* Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, D. D., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PROF. O. CONE, FIFTH UNIVERSAL-IST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Sept. 22; services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free; public cordially invited.

REV. S. J. STEWART WILL PREACH on SABBATH MORNING, Sept. 22, in the Seventh-av. U. P. Church, between 12th and 13th sts., and in the AFTERNOON, in the West Twenty-fifth-street, U. P. Church, east of 7th-av. Exercises will commence at 10½ and 4 o'clock.

REV. ALEX. R. THOMPSON WILL preach in St. Paul's Reformed Church, Rutgers College Chapel, 5th-av., between 42d and 43d sts., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers heartily welcome.

REV. DR. OSGOOD, LATE OF CHURCH of the Messiah, New-York, will preach SUNDAY, Sept. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., in the Church of the Reformation, Brooklyn, Gates-av., below Franklin-av.; by Greene-avenue cars from Fulton Ferry.

REV. J. L. HODGE, D. D., WILL preach SUNDAY, in the Mariners' Baptist Church, corner of Oliver and Henry sts. Service MORNING 10½, EVENING 7½. Sunday-school 2 P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. GEO. PENDLETON WILL PREACH in the West Fifty-third-street Church, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½; in the EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

REV. W. T. EGGERT WILL BEGIN HIS Risbors at the Wainright Memorial Church, corner 41th-st. and Waverley-place, and preach his salutatory sermon at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY, Sept. 22.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR ST. Luke's M. E. Church, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS.—Elder P. BOWMAN, of South Carolina, will preach at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 406 Grand-st. at 3 P. M., and at No. 24 West 28th-st. at 7½ EVENING. All are cordially invited to hear.

ST. TIMOTHY'S P. E. CHURCH, 58TH Street, between 8th and 9th avs., west of 8th-av. GEO. JARVIS GRAN, D. D., Rector.—The hour of evening service has been changed to 7½ o'clock. Morning service as usual at 10½ o'clock; Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rector's residence No. 230 West 57th-st.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH OF MOUNT ZION, University, Washington-square.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., by the Pastor, S. S. SNOW. Seats free. Subject—*The Time and Manner of the Cleansing of the Sanctuary of God*—Dan. viii. 14.

SEA-CLIFF GROVE CAMP GROUNDS.—Steamer Thomas Hancock will leave Peck-slip at 9 A. M. and East 23d-st. fifteen minutes later, returning in the afternoon. "If stormy, next fair day.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., corner of Eighteenth-st. Right Rev. Bishop LEE, of Delaware, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon service, with sermon, at 4 o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOEHM, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General Prayer-meeting 7 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST. NEAR 8th-av.—SUNDAY. Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 4 P. M. for deaf mutes. Evening prayer at 8. Free seats.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner 22d-st.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. FOSS on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ in the EVENING.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 33D-ST., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Seats free. Strangers welcomed.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., opposite Grove.—Sunday evening services resumed Sept. 22. Services, A. M., 10½; AFTERNOON, 2½; EVENING, 7½.

THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st., is now open for divine service, and incenses every SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock, except the first Sunday of the month, when there is evening service at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach SUNDAY next, the 22d inst.

THE LECTURE-ROOM OF THE Seventh-street M. E. Church, near 3d-av., will be reopened on SABBATH. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Special Sunday-school meeting at 2 P. M. Addresses by old Pastors, Revs. Dr. BOTTOMS and Dr. HAS.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Services SUNDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. BOOTH, the Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, 22d inst. Services at 10½ and 4 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at 10½ and 7½, by Rev. JOHN KAY, of Paisley, Scotland. Strangers welcome.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHILD'S NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN, a child's nurse; can teach both French and English to children if required; has unexceptionable testimonials from some of the most reputed American families. Seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A VERY respectable woman as first-class cook; can do anything and everything; no superior woman cook; moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st., office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotchwoman as first-class chamber-maid; she is very experienced; can give excellent recommendations. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POsitions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
MRS. LOWE.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—A LADY OF REfinement and education, willing to make herself generally useful, desires a position as house-keeper. Address, or call between the hours of 9 and 4, upon Mrs. W., No. 712 East 20th-st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN woman; very respectable; excellent cook; is entirely capable of taking charge, and will do the entire work of a moderate family, with the assistance of her daughter; very best City testimonials at 335 4th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NEAT, INTELLIgent French girl, speaking excellent French, a situation as maid to young ladies; can dress hair very well, and is a good seamstress; works on sewing-machine; has excellent City references; can be seen at her present employer's. Call at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

LADIES' MAID.—BY A MOST RESPECTable young French girl, who speaks English and German, and is an excellent maid and good hairdresser; is very tasteful in all her work; has very good City testimonials. Apply at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS French maid, with excellent City references: understands her duties perfectly. Seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY EXPERIenced laundress; can do all kinds of washing, fluting, puffing, French fluting, and all sorts of fine work and embroideries; Swiss; best City reference. Can be seen at office, No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE young French girl, who speaks very good French; can give the first lessons to the children; is very respectable and steady; best references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st., at the French and German Office.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, SPEAKing excellent French; wishes the care of one or two grown children; can sew and take care of the mending; good City references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH woman, who is very good to children, and very competent in taking care of small or growing children; can give good City references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st., French Office.

MALES.

COACHMAN—COOK.—A YOUNG MARried couple wish situations in the City or country; man as coachman, to take care of a gentleman's place; is a first-class driver; knows the care of harness and light wagon; wife as first-class cook, washer and ironer, or to do general house-work; first-class reference. Call or address No. 405 7th-av.

COACHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—Situation wanted by a German who is temperate and industrious; is a careful driver and good groom; can keep carriages and harness in good order; will ing to make himself useful; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS COLored coachman and groom wants a situation; understands the cities in every respect; excellent City reference from last employer. Address GEORGE A. ATKINS, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, English; is a careful City driver; will be found willing and obliging; is steady and trustworthy; best City references. Address H. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom by a single man, English; one who thoroughly understands his business; in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a colored man; one who thoroughly understands his business; in a private family. Call or address G. P., No. 57 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a first class colored coachman. Apply at J. H. TURNER'S, No. 130 West 33d-st.

FARM-WORK OR USEFUL MAN.—Situation wanted by a middle-aged American, with good recommendations; thoroughly understands all branches of farm-work, also plain gardening; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GOVERNESS, &c.—A YOUNG GERMAN desires a position as governess or companion in a private family. Address Miss A. B. C., No. 27 North Washington-place.

USEFUL MAN.—SITUATION WANTED, in City or country, by a respectable man, aged twenty-eight years, with best recommendations; is a good coachman and groom; can also milk, do plain gardening and general work about a place. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—ON A GENTLEMAN'S place, wishes a situation as coachman, groom or gardener; understands perfectly the care of horses, carriages, cows, garden furnaces, &c.; moderate wages accepted; City reference. Address, or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, with the best of recommendation, wants a situation as waiter in a private family; he is a very capable, sober man; understands his duties perfectly. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED man wishes a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; best reference can be given. Call or address HENRY, No. 226 West 30th-st.

HELP WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT WANTED IN A TEA, coffee and spice store; one having some experience in the business preferred. Apply at No. 154 Atlantic-st., second door below Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted to go a short distance in the country—English or Scotch preferred. Dr. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

WANTED.—FOR NEWBURG.—AMERICAN, Scotch or German preferred, to cook, assist in washing, and do house-work of first floor; four in the family; wages $14 and fares. Apply between 10 and 12 today. (Saturday.) at 119 2d-av. Enter 7th-st. door.

WANTED.—CYLINDER MACHINE TENder on roofing paper; best of wages to right man. Apply in person. GLEASON & TITCOMB, West Dudley, Mass.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMAN to take charge of "Infants' Wear Department."
LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th-st.

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No. 82 Beekman-st.

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SOCIAL ECONOMY. By Prof. E. THOROLD ROGERS, (Tooke Professor of Economic Science, Oxford, England,) Editor of "Smith's Wealth of Nations." Revised and edited for American readers. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

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Also, a New Edition of
KALOOLAH. The Autobiography of Jonathan Romer, of Nantucket. 12mo, cloth extra, $1 75.
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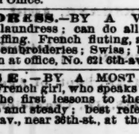

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND B. CHERRYVOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, the office of C. W. Van Voorhis, attorney at law, No. 12 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1872, next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1872.
GEORGE BRAID, } Executors.
THOMAS W. WEATHERED, }
s21-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA P. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Mercer-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of April, 1872.
JOHN A. DAVIS, }
F. A. MACY, } Executors.
T. E. MACY, }
ap26-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE F. COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of residence, and place for the transaction of her business, No. 27 Charlton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1872.
ANN ELIZA COOPER, Executrix, &c.
je18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH HIFFLARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1872.
JULES HIFFLARD and ANATOLE CHEVET.
ap6-law6mSa* Administrators, with will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS TOMES, formerly of the City of New-York, late of Little Longstone, in the County of Derby, England, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 104 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1872.
FRANCIS TOMES, Executor.
ma16-law6mS*

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. MORRELL, Auctioneer.
AUCTION ROOMS,
FIRST-CLASS, BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE BUSINESS,
Nos. 102 to 114 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.,
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SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE STORAGE OF FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c.

AUCTION SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY. The stock of goods and store fixtures taken from store No. 48 Broome-st., belonging to the estate of Alfred E. Lagrave. Also goods belonging to same estate, taken from the Hudson River Railroad Depot, will be sold at public sale at the rooms of Field, Morris, Bonner & Co., corner of Nassau and Church sts., New-York, on FRIDAY, Sept. 27, 1872.
By order of
JAMES W. SMITH, Assignee.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell
75,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL
at Public auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.,
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices.
MAGNUS BROTHERS,
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SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

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At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NOS. 660, 662 and 664 6th-av. (Murray Hill;) table d'hote. This new, elegantly-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, is situated in the most healthful part of the City, offers inducements to families and single gentlemen wishing to locate for the Winter.
W. L. FISH.

NO. 117 EAST 34TH-ST., NEAR PARK-av., a second floor, consisting of two large rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, third-story front room and hall room adjoining; southern exposure; first-class references given and required.

SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURnished, with or without private table; use, front room, with hall-room adjoining on third floor; house and table first class; No. 117 East 34th-st., near Park-av.; convenient to 4th-av. cars at either end of the block; southern exposure.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.—American plan: rooms, with board, $3 50 per day; family rooms for the Winter at liberal rates: hotel newly painted and frescoed; with new elevators.
LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NO. 22 EAST 35th-st., can offer for immediate occupancy, with private table, a suite on the second floor of English-basement house, and one in Madison-av., consisting of parlor and dining-room and bedrooms on third and fourth floors front.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location 30th-st., near Madison and 4th avs.; family strictly private; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. T. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH PRIVATE TABLE, FOR three or four adults, handsomely-furnished parlor, two large bedrooms, private room, dining-room and ample closets; no children; boarders not taken; house occupied by owner. No. 52 West 21st-st.

NO. 48 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class table; location central, accessible to cars, stages, &c.; house desirable in all its appointments; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, for two or three gentlemen; also a suite on parlor floor; references required. No. 23 East 20th-st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—BRIGHT, cheerful rooms, en suite, with private table if desired; two rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 350 MADISON-AV.—PARLOR FLOOR, with private table, by the year or season; also very good City testimonials. Apply at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av.

APPLY AT REAL ESTATE AND Boarding Agency, No. 1,287 Broadway, Room C, for choice boarding places, rooms, houses, &c.; full particulars given.

NOS. 200 AND 202 WEST 23D-ST.—Front rooms and hall-room: board and house first-class; gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 125 5TH-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS to let with board, on parlor floor, with bath-rooms attached, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

FIFTH-AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let to a party of adults, a floor through; private table, beautifully furnished. Address EXCELLENT, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN Park and Madison avs., handsome parlor floor with private table; also, second floor (five communicating.) Board or private table.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—RICHLY-FURnished second floor, entire or divided, with or without private table; also, sunny front upper suite, together or separated.

NO. 36 WEST 31ST-ST.—STRICTLY first-class accommodations to let, with private table; also rooms for gentlemen, without board; unexceptionable references exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 408.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; family private; first-class location. References.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board; newly-furnished rooms, large and small, for families or single gentlemen; house and table first class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET WITH board one or two very large rooms with ample closets. Apply at No. 36 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, FURnished, also single rooms; gas and bath-room; references. No. 1,168 Broadway.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—A SMALL PRIvate family will let, with board, second floor. References required.

NO. 359 WEST 31ST-ST.—TO LET WITH board for the Winter, nicely-furnished rooms for families and gentlemen; private table if desired.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—PARLOR FLOOR and entire third floor, with or without private table; $100 per week.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED BACK parlor to let to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, on Lexington-av., near 53d-st.

NO. 39 WEST 18TH-ST.—HANDSOME, large and airy rooms on second or third floors, with board, may be had by desirable parties.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.—Parlor floor, with other rooms on second and third floors, to rent, with board.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to one or two gentlemen, with a small private family.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board, at No. 17 East 37th-st.; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—HANDSOMELY-furnished suites of rooms, with private table; references required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 193.—HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, second floor, with board; also rooms on fourth floor.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, single room, top floor, $10 per week; gentleman only.

GENTLEMEN WILL FIND BEST board for $5, with LODGIS, at No. 309 Broome-st., near Forsyth.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen only, at No. 452 Lexington-av.; references required.

NO. 70

O'CONOR'S ACCEPTANCE.

Louisville's Choice Declares His Intention of Running.

The Straight-Outs Jubilant—Address of the Committee—A Caucus Yesterday—Authoritative Assertions.

Not a little agitation was occasioned yesterday by the rumor that Hon. Charles O'Conor had accepted the nomination urged upon him by the Louisville Convention. Inquiry revealed the fact that he had written a letter of acceptance, and would try his chances against the Liberals and their coadjutors. The opinions and the views of Mr. J. Q. Adams are already known to the public.

It will be remembered that on Thursday a night session was held at the residence of Mr. C. P. Sykes, one of the prime movers of the Straight-out movement, and aid-de-camp to Brick Pomeroy, at which there were present Peter Gilsey, J. J. Van Allen, Alex. Spaulding, John A. Goodlett, J. Van Schaick and others of the Committee. Mr. Sykes lives in Twenty-first-street, and at his house there were a large number of the advocates of the straight-out movement. The campaign was thoroughly discussed. Yesterday a number of the prominent spirits of the movement met at the business office of Mr. Sykes, and while in session, a letter was received from Mr. O'Conor. The letter was personal to one of the members of the Committee, and, after disposing of matters altogether outside of the question of politics, it closed with a paragraph announcing the author's acceptance of the Louisville nomination. A reporter of the TIMES called at the office of Mr. Sykes, and had an interview with that gentleman. Mr. Sykes intimated that Mr. O'Conor was a peculiar man on the subject of Convention nomination, and was tender on the subject of his correspondence. Mr. Sykes, however, was willing to state that Mr. O'Conor had accepted the nomination of the Louisville Convention, and, being pressed for definite language, stated that the letter received from Mr. O'Conor treated preliminarily of personal matters, and closed with a paragraph in which the words, said Mr. Sykes, "I do accept the Louisville nomination," were used. Mr. Sykes gave his authority for this assertion, but refused to produce the letter, inasmuch as it was personal. There were a number of the members of the Committee present at the office, prominent among whom was Judge Goodlett. The Committee settled upon an address, which was thoroughly discussed before it was accepted. The following is a copy thereof:

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

To the Democracy of the State of New-York:

The failure of the Baltimore Convention to nominate candidates of the Democratic Party as representatives of its principles for the two highest offices of the Government, made it necessary for the Louisville Convention to supply the omission such failure occasioned.

This they have done by presenting the names of Charles O'Conor, of New-York, for President, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

They have been influenced in so doing by no sectional considerations, but by the motive to present to the Democratic Party, for the support of its members, the names of those of a national reputation, whose great abilities and acquirements, allied with their virtues and purity of character, eminently fit them for the high offices of the Government for which they are now presented.

The effort in bringing forward the names of these eminent statesmen as worthy of the support of the Democratic Party has been successful, and an appeal is now made to the people to sustain that effort by giving to them the support they are justly entitled to.

The Baltimore Convention saw proper to nominate Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President—both Republicans and candidates of a faction of the Republican Party.

It is not the purpose here to inquire into the motive which actuated and influenced that Convention in their choice.

It is enough that it was a departure from the established usage of the Democratic Party, and the selection of candidates outside the Democratic Party could not by any bargain secure its support.

It must be obvious to every intelligent and reflective mind that party lines once destroyed by a transfer of a party to the support of known political opponents, must inevitably result in the disintegration of that party.

To preserve, therefore, the integrity of the Democratic Party, by bringing before them the names of those distinguished alike for their virtues and abilities, for whom every Democrat can conscientiously cast his suffrage: statesmen—eminently qualified to fill the high offices of government for which they are named—has been the aim of the Louisville Convention.

To the intelligent, honest and patriotic members of the Democratic Party, who, eschewing political knavery, uninfluenced by the gamblers' feeling of success, or inflammatory appeals of demagogues, or faith in paper platforms, an opportunity will be afforded them to testify their patriotism by giving their support to the ticket nominated by the Louisville Convention

In doing so we feel an assurance that they will support those pre-eminently qualified to fill the high offices of President and Vice-President, and by whose election a new and economical administration of the Government will be secured, a reform and retrenchment of its abuses be effected, and all the great interest of the Government and its citizens at home and abroad promoted, while personal liberty and constitutional rights in every portion of our country would be respected and protected, and obedience to the laws enforced.

The names of those presented are those of no time-servers nor office-seekers.

Their reputation rests on solid merit.

Will the Democratic Party accept of the mere form of suffrage without its substance; of the privilege of voting without the right of choice for whom to vote; or will they assert their rights and maintain them?

It remains with them.

The undersigned, as the Democratic Executive Committee of the State of New-York, have called a State Convention at Albany for the 3d of October next, for the purpose of putting before the people an electoral ticket and making other arrangements in accordance of the object of affording to every Democrat in the State an opportunity of casting his vote on the approaching Presidential elections for Charles O'Conor and John Quincy Adams, for President and Vice-President.

Peter Gilsey, John J. Van Allen, Alexander Spaulding, Joan A. Goodlett. Delegates at Large.

B. Nooney, J. Van. Schaick, First Judicial District.

H. A. Reeves, James Troy, Second Judicial District.

G. M. Van Schaick, E. Ham, Third Judicial District.

S. D. Kendrick, Aiken Foster, Fourth Judicial District.

M. S. Hotchkiss, W. S. Abeel, Fifth Judicial District.

Louis P. Legg, Taylor More, Sixth Judicial District.

W. C. Craig, D. W. Thorpe, Seventh Judicial District.

R. S Lewis, H. White, Eighth Judicial District.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1872.

Mr. Sykes stated that measures would be at once adopted for the energetic prosecution of the campaign. The *Day Book* came out yesterday morning for O'Conor and Adams, having repudiated Greeley and Brown. A meeting will be held on Monday night to adopt measures political and prepare for the work of the Fall.

Last night much talk was indulged in at the various rendezvous of the leading politicians among those who had heard of the intentions of Mr. O'Conor. Bets on the result were freely offered, and the general humor was at once observable as highly happy.

Parade of the Second Connecticut Regiment.

The Second Regiment of Connecticut National Guards, Col. Stephen A. Smith commanding, assembled yesterday morning at the Seventh Regiment Armory, and marching thence, under the escort of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G., down Broadway, to and through Chambers-street, and around to the front of the City Hall. were there reviewed by Mayor Hall, and the civil and military visitors who had accompanied the regiment, and who, a few minutes previously, had been introduced to the Mayor by Col. Spencer of the Fifth Regiment. In passing the reviewing stand the Seventy-first Regiment marched finely, but when the military visitors passed in review they received repeated plaudits from the citizens gathered in the park. As a regiment their marching was excellent, both in the park and along Broadway, and their uniform was very attractive. The band and drum-corps which accompanied the regiment also received deserved praise for their musical performance. After leaving the park the march was continued to Cortlandt-street, from the foot of which the regiment, accompanied by their escort, proceeded to Newark, where it was reviewed by Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey. The regiment visited Waverly, where it was received by the State officials, and where a fine parade was given—the Seventy-first Regiment participating. The military visitors returned to this City last evening, and after an informal entertainment at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, were escorted to the New-Haven train by which they returned home last night.

Alleged Assaults Upon Sailors by the Officers of the Ocean Queen.

By an order issued by Judge Gross, of the Marine Court, the deputies of the Sheriff's office yesterday morning arrested Capt. Jeff. Maury, Samuel H. Oxhaus, chief engineer, and S. M. Seabury, chief mate, all of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Ocean Queen. The arrests were made upon four complaints, made by as many members of the crew of the Ocean Queen, charging brutal treatment. The affidavit of Henry McQuade, fireman, charges that Chief Engineer Oxhaus, on the passage from this port to Aspinwall, and after the arrival at that place on or about the 10th of July, beat and kicked him, blackened his eyes, and put him in irons without justifiable cause. Peter Donnelly, seaman, makes a similar charge against Mr. Oxhaus, and William French, seaman, complains of Mr. Seabury, the chief mate, for having beaten and kicked him, chained him to the anchor cable for seven hours, and put him in heavy irons. Capt. Maury is accused by Jacob Barit, a coal passer, with knocking his teeth down his throat with the butt of a revolver, and of beating and knocking him about. In each of the cases $500 is demanded for damages for assault and battery and false imprisonment. Bail was fixed at $500, but the defendants were all released upon their own personal recognizances, Mr. Jarvis assuming the risk of their appearing when wanted.

It appears that the arrests were made before the vessel's departure, which was to have taken place at noon yesterday. It was postponed for an hour in consequence, but the ship went to sea afterward, as the agent told our reporter last night.

HARLEM COURT-HOUSE SWINDLES.

The Senate Committee Examine the Vouchers—Carpets and Furniture for Incomplete Buildings—Corson and Wilbour Mixed up with Genet—Awkward Facts and Figures.

The Senate Committee appointed to investigate the Department of Buildings in this City held a session yesterday in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, and consisted of Senators Tieman, Benedict and Weissman. The investigation was conducted by C. H. Kitchell, counsel for the Commissioners, and Henry W. Genet was present during a portion of the time. Mr. Adams, against whom is pending a libel suit brought by Genet for accusations relative to the Harlem Court-house swindles, also watched the proceedings with great care.

The Committee first held an informal session of about an hour for the purpose of arranging the course of procedure to be adopted during the investigation, after which, at about 2 o'clock, they announced themselves in readiness to hear witnesses. Mr. Kitchell, therefore, called A. S. Cady, the Clerk of Arrears in the Controller's office, to produce the warrants and vouchers appertaining to the Ninth District Court-house, which documents he at once handed in, and, in detail, identified. These papers ranged from October, 1870, to July, 1871, and were all apparently signed as correct by William M. Tweed, Commissioner of Public Works; James McQuade, Justice of the Police Court, and Josiah Porter, Justice of the Civil Court; which three had been appointed a Commission for the erection of the Ninth District Court-house. The witness swore to the signatures of Tweed and McQuade, but could not identify that of Porter. But one only of the accounts carried an affidavit with it, (that from the New-York Printing Company,) and none of the bills for labor done or materials supplied had any dates to show when the work was performed. Nearly all of the attempts at detail of accounts were devoid of information that would show to any one the correctness of their representations, and a large number of receipts for other persons, such as Guge Inslee, architect; John Scanlen, materials, &c., were indorsed by H. W. Genet. Each warrant is signed by Mayor Hall and Controller Connolly.

During the examination of these papers, Mr. Adams spoke privately to Senator Benedict, whereupon Genet protested against any person interfering or giving information except on oath and through counsel, especially one against whom a libel suit was pending. With this exception, no interruption occurred until at about 4 o'clock, when Genet said he desired to leave, and would not return until Monday. He asked the Committee to defer taking testimony of importance until that day. Senator Tieman said he would be as accommodating as possible, but he would not allow any unnecessary delay in the examination.

The warrants and vouchers were examined according to their numerical order; but to make the matter clearer for the reader, they are here classified. The date and number at the end of each item of charge refers to the voucher registered in the Controller's office. The following is a list of the documents sworn to yesterday:

Albert S. Winant, for six lots of land, (1870, No. 3,770),.....	$24,000 00
H. W. Genet, counsel to commissioners, examining title, (Oct. 19, 1870, No. 3,657,).....	5,000 00
Gage Inslee, services as architect, (Oct. 1870, No. 3 658,).....	750 00
Gage Inslee, services as architect, (May, 1871, No. 864,).....	2,000 00
Manufacturing Stationers Company, stationery and supplies, receipt signed Charles E. Wilbour, no date when delivered, (Dec. 23, 1870, No. 4,483).....	2,492 15
Ingersoll & Co., carpets, (made and laid,) oil-cloth, tables, rugs, mats, lounges, desks, upholstered chairs, wardrobes, &c., no date of delivery specified, (Jan. 21, 1871, No. 202,).....	6,873 17
New-York Printing Company, printing 150 bonds, receipts signed Charles E. Wilbour, (May 1871, No. 740,).....	800 00
J. McBride Davidson, iron-work by contract, receipt signed H. W. Genet, attorney, (July 14, 1871, No. 1,418,).....	4,802 00

JOHN SCANLON'S ACCOUNTS FOR LABOR.

The receipts for these accounts were all indorsed by John Scanlon and H. W. Genet.

Materials and labor—October, 1870. No. 3,659.	$10,000 00
October. 1870, No. 4,018.....	5,940 00
Nov. 23 1870, No. 4,136.....	9,362 78
Dec. 5, 1870, No. 4,484.....	11,045 50
Dec. 23, 1870, No. 4,632.....	9,743 00
Jan. 21, 1871, No. 203.....	1,275 00
March 4, 1871, No. 469.....	9,447 25
March 4, 1871, No. 470.....	27,100 00
April 8, 1871, No. 618.....	13,314 50
May 18 1871, No. 850.....	17,343 00
June 21, 1871, No. 1,203.....	7,301 50
July 14, 1871, No. 1,417.....	9,542 50
Aug. 24, 1871, No. 1,611.....	11,461 50
Total.....	$145,001 53

Not one of the above accounts, specify when, by whom, or where the work was performed, although charges are made for several thousand days work of men and horses in excavating, &c., and materials supplied for building.

LEWIS C. BAKER'S ACCOUNTS FOR LABOR.

Excavating cellar. October, 1870. No. 3,660...	$5 000 00
Dec. 5, 1870, No. 4,483.....	4 728 15
In addition to Scanlon's charge.....	$9,728 15

JOHN E. WILSON'S ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were approved as correct by John Scanlon, and a pencil mark indicates that H. W. Genet was interested in the amounts charged; and in some cases the receipts have been signed "per H. W. Genet:"

Cement, lime &c, Oct. 14, 1870, No. 4,019.....	$5,550 00
Nov. 23, 1870, No. 4,137.....	6,950 00
Dec. 23, 1870, No. 4,631.....	3 500 00
Jan. 21, 1871, No. 204.....	2,950 00
May 18, 1871, No. 851.....	7,737 00
July 14, 1871, No. 1,419.....	7,600 00
In addition to Scanlon's charges.....	$34,237 00

OTHER SUPPLIES OF MATERIALS.

Miller & Co., lumber; receipt signed H. W. Genet, for Miller & Co. (April 8, 1871, No. 619,).....	$9,743 25
New-York and Richmond Granite Company for granite, (June 21, 1871, No. 1,200,).....	2,078 62
John Halloran, for stone; receipt signed H. Genet, attorney, (June 21, 1871, No. 1,205,).	4,852 00

SALARIES.

The dates affixed to Cornelius Corson's salary will apply to all the others:

Cornelius Corson, clerk, 3 months, (October, 1870, No. 3,996,).....	$1,250 00
Cornelius Corson, clerk, 2 months, (November, 1870, No. 4,020,).....	833 33
Cornelius Corson, clerk, 2 months, (Dec. 23, 1870, No. 4,635,).....	833 33
Cornelius Corson, clerk, 2 months, (March 4, 1871, No. 463,).....	833 33
Cornelius Corson, clerk, 2 months, (May 18, 1871, No. 846,).....	833 33
Cornelius Corson, clerk, 2 months, (July 7, 1871, No. 1,363,).....	749 99
Geo. A. T. Lynch, assistant clerk, 13 months, (embracing vouchers Nos. 3,662, 4,021 and 4,637 of 1870, and Nos. 464, 847 and 1,364 of 1871).....	3,791 66
Geo. E. Lynch, messenger, 13 months, (receipts signed Geo. A. T. Lynch, and embracing vouchers Nos. 3,663, 402s and 4,639 of 1870, and Nos. 465, 849 and 1,368 of 1871)..	1,625 00
Philip H. Jonas, Jr., inspector, thirteen months, (receipts signed George A. T. Lynch, and embracing vouchers Nos. 3,665, 4,024 and 4,633 of 1870, and Nos. 467, 848 and 1,367 of 1871).....	1,625 00
J. Wesley Palmer, Assistant Superintendent, thirteen months, (receipts signed George A. T. Lynch and embracing vouchers Nos. 3,664, 4,023 and 4,635 of 1870, and Nos. 466, 845 and 1,366 of 1871).....	1,625 00
Lewis Baker, (son of Lewis C. Baker, the excavator,) thirteen months as Superintendent, (embracing vouchers Nos. 3,661, 4,022 and 4 634 of 1870, and Nos. 465, 844 and 1,365 of 1871).....	2,166 66

It will be remembered that while Cornelius Corson (a stockholder of the *Tribune*) was acting as clerk to the above Commission, he also held a large number of other profitable clerkships. The above-mentioned clerkship for thirteen months appears to have netted for him no less than $5,400.

After the documents had been examined and identified, the Committee adjourned the investigation until to-day at 2 P. M., when it is expected that other interesting testimony will be taken.

Camden, N. J., Without Water.

The water supply of the city of Camden was suddenly and completely cut off on Thursday in a somewhat peculiar manner. A canal-boat, loaded with iron pipes, broke loose from the dock at Starr's foundry and floating down Cooper's Creek sank and broke the mains which carry the water from the reservoir into the city, and which are laid along the bed of the creek. Workmen immediately commenced making a new connection to run temporarily over the bridge, and it was hoped that the city would today be again supplied with water. As Camden is a city of 30,000 inhabitants, the absence of water becomes not only a matter of inconvenience, but places the City in great danger from fire.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Meteorological Signals, as recorded by Schults & Warker:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.....	56	65	70	67.
Stand of barom. in inch..	29.75	29.84	..	29.86

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's druc-store, No. 9 Park-row: 8 A. M., 57°; 6 A. M., 56°; 9 A. M., 61°; 12 M., 69°; 3 P. M., 68°; 6 P. M., 63°; 9 P. M., 58°; 12 P. M., 55°. Average temperature yesterday, 59¾°.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steam-ship Rhein, which left Bremen on Sept. 7, and Southampton, on Sept. 10, reached this port yesterday, with mail news fresher by two days than that previously at hand.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall, in the Central Park, today, commencing at 3½ P. M.

Mr. B. F. Voorhees, owing to the failure of his health, has been obliged to give up his position as Secretary of the New-York Cotton Exchange. Mr. Voorhees will be succeeded by Mr. E. R. Powers.

The yacht race, which was announced to take place from the "Short Branch House," South Brooklyn, yesterday, was postponed to Friday next, on account of the severe weather and heavy wind that prevailed.

Nathan Simon, who was entered on the Police returns as thirteen years old, was brought before Justice Shandley, at Essex Market yesterday, for having beaten his wife Emily, aged thirty-six. Justice Shandley sent both parties home. They were married a year ago.

The long-expected bronze statue of Sir Walter Scott, which is to be erected in Central Park, arrived by the Trinacria, without damage. The pedestal is expected shortly in the Australia, and upon its arrival, the work of erecting the statue will be commenced.

Samuel Cordon, one of the chief witnesses against Thomas Farrell, the keeper of the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum, now in the Tombs, charged with killing Horatio Seymour, an inmate of the asylum, lies dangerously ill at the Park Hospital. Dr. Bruce is of opinion that he cannot recover.

A fight occurred yesterday afternoon among the deck hands on board the steam-boat City of Hartford, lying at Pier No. 24, East River, during which Geo. Smith, aged twenty-one, residing in Hartford, Conn., was stabbed in the left side, and severely wounded He was taken to the Park Hospital.

An inquest was held by Coroner Keenan yesterday in the case of Walter N. Soults, aged six years, whose death was caused by tentanic convulsions, resulting from injuries received on the 7th inst. by an iron-grating falling upon him and crushing his hand, at No. 111 Greenwich-avenue. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A large number of Italians held a national festival at Sulzer's East River Park, yesterday, to celebrate the anniversary of the occupation of Rome by Victor Emmanuel. The festival was given under the auspices of a society named Roma Capitala, and the proceeds are to be devoted toward a fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of Mazzini.

Joseph Mason, of No. 458 West Thirty-fifth-street, who was committed a few days since for having $2,000 worth of stolen goods in his possession, was brought up again yesterday at Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was charged with having entered the store of Abraham Luster, No. 139 Grand-street, and stolen therefrom $57 worth of property, and also the store of Richard M. Sheridan, boot manufacturer, No. 925 Broadway, from which $215 worth of property was stolen. The prisoner was committed without bail by Justice Ledwith.

BROOKLYN.

The new car route to Green-Wood, by way of Fulton-street, Powers-street and Third-avenue, is now opened.

Judge Moore will sit at Room No. 5, in the County Court-house, Wednesday and Thursday next, and every evening during the first week in October, for the purpose of issuing naturalization papers.

Hannah Dycker, aged twenty-three years, who has been missing from her residence in Williamsburg since 6 o'clock Thursday evening, was found drowned yesterday afternoon, at the foot of South Tenth-street, East River. She had evidently committed suicide.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for the county adjourned yesterday.

Thomas Eagleton, indicted for arson in the first degree, yesterday pleaded guilty to an attempt to set fire to the dwelling of Mr. Wm. H. Lecount, in the village of New-Rochelle, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. Dr. Brownlee, of the Reformed Church, Port Richmond, has returned from Europe.

NEW-JERSEY.

An unknown woman, fifty years of age, was struck and instantly killed, on Thursday night, by a train on the Central New-Jersey Railroad, near Elizabeth.

Mrs. Neal, residing at No. 169 Eighth-street, Newark, was yesterday terribly burned by the explosion of an oil-can, while endeavoring to light a fire with the aid of the oil.

Yesterday morning Adam Schick, residing on Beacon-street, near Central-avenue, on the Jersey City Heights, committed suicide by hanging himself to a clothes-hook in his bedroom. No cause is assigned.

Charles Neudorf, of No. 96 High-street, Brooklyn, who was thrown from a train at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, at Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, died yesterday in the Charity Hospital, from his injuries.

Burglars yesterday morning entered the residence of Hiram N. Moore, on Atlantic-avenue, Jersey City, and took $30 and a number of papers from a pair of pants lying upon a chair at the head of the bed in which Mr. Moore was sleeping.

An inquest was yesterday held on the body of Alyda Bardsley, the child alleged to have died of neglect at No. 73 Summit-street, Newark. A verdict of death from natural causes, aided by neglect at the hands of her parents, was returned.

Michael Norton, a carpenter residing on York-street, Jersey City, and employed by the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, was almost instantly killed on the Central road at Lafayette, yesterday at noon. He was walking to work when struck by the locomotive attached to the noon train.

A number of citizens of Hoboken have formed an association in order to protect themselves against exorbitant assessments. It is claimed that property has, in some places, been assessed for improvements until the assessments amount to more than twice the amount for which the property could now be sold.

[Advertisement.]

Great Britain complains of bad crops, a rise in coal and beef, and a probable potato famine; but we have an abundance to eat, drink and wear, and KNOX, the Hatter, at No. 212 Broadway, dresses the head elegantly.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the City of Brooklyn, at 5 A. M....For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the Deutschland, at 11 A. M....For France, via Brest, by the Washington, at 5 A. M....For San Domingo, by the Tybee, at 2 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, for San Francisco.—A. S. Barnes, Mrs. L. Sears and 2 children, A. D. Temple, Gabriel C. Stiner, Miss Alice Lumsden, Mrs. M. K. Daron, Mrs. Sarah Kerney, W. B. Wood, Mrs. A. Healey and child, Miss Martha Smith, Miss Elizabeth Smith, Miss Ida Smith, Miss Mary Ann McGuire, Mrs. A. S. Boyce, Miss Mary A. Reilly, Dr. H. E. Davis, G. W. Bailey, Mrs. Mary Hayes, R. Robertson, wife and infant, A. Hennecke, wife and infant, Miss E. Southard, A. M. Braley, Thomas Meidher, Oscar Bradford, William Register, Mrs. Mary Daves, Arthur Orton and wife, William F. Duncan. Way-passengers—Thomas Ramsey, Rufus Mead, Capt. J. M. Dow, S. R. Johnson, John H. Chunn, Spencer Harrison, Cæsar Menendez, W. Burroughs, Jr., Mr. Chapman, Warren Ewen, wife and son, August Kahl.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro.—Joaquim J. Moreau, C. F. Hawling, Asena Gert, W. E. S. Fales, L. Turca, Barnard Matteas, Carl Mindemann, W. F. Lee. From Para—Ml. de Lima Vierro. From St. Thomas—C. Erickson, wife, daughter and servant, J. H. Will, Mr. Vera, Mr. and Mrs. Alcalde, Miss de Chondena, Dr. de Choudens and wife, Lieut.-Commander McGlensey, wife, child and nurse, A. Guerra, Augustus Leon, J. J. Ball, Jr., R. Nones, F. C. Mulier Janies Bantanzal, Mr. and Mrs. E. Varera, A. Anna, A. Simonpietre, J. Paton, John Jeffray, Samuel Taylor, Henry de Frieta, Mr. Moody, Asakdar ben Abdalet, Ahmer ben Ahiner, Dominico Reille, Guiseppe Reille, C. Doering.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:46 | Sun sets.....6:59 | Moon rises..8:41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:22 | Gov. Island.11:11 | Hell Gate..12:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Sept. 20.

Steam-ships Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool &c., J. H. Hyde Sparks; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool. John G. Dale; Batavia, (Br.,) Moeland, Liverpool. Charles G. Francklyn; India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow via Moville, Henderson Bros.; Washington, (Br.,) Rousseau, Havre, George Mosle; Ocean Queen, Maury, Aspinwall. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Old Dominion, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; Chas. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. P. Dimock.

Ships Lancaster, Harriett, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Alexander Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool. C. H. Marshall & Co.; Princess Louise, (Br.,) Sampson. Cork for orders, Snow & Burgess.

Barks G. P. Swazey, Blenkhorn, Aspinwall, Whitney & Co.; Koudordia, Melbach, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Chili, (Br.,) McLeod, Hamburg, Boyd & Hincken; T. C. Berg, (Ger.,) Babbach, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Helvetia, (German.) Kruger, Elsinore for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; River Queen, (Br.,) Wilson, Aspinwall, James P. Whitney & Co.; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Morris, St. Johns, P. R., W. T. Woodruff; Competitor, Jaffrey, Key West, Coast Wrecking Company; F. J. Lockwood, St. John, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Paul Seavey, Lowell, Barbadoes, Lunt Brothers; W. H. Phe's, Edwards, Richmond; M. Pierson, Grant, Washington, D. C.; Blackstone, Wickson, Wareham; Signal, Sawery, Hartford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Gen. Sedgwick, Evans, New-Orleans Sept. 11, and S. W. Pass 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage; between lat. 28 and 31, had a heavy swell from S. W. Sept. 16, lat. 31.07, lon. 74.50, passed schr. Sidney C. Tyler, of Philadelphia, bound N.; same day, lat. 36 43, lon. 74 44, passed a steamer bound S., supposed the Leo; 19th, Cape May, bearing W. 34 miles, exchanged signals with steam-ship Victor, hence for New-Orleans.

Steam-ship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool Sept. 10 and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 485 passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 16, lat. 40 15, lon. 42 50, exchanged night signals with a Cunard steamer bound E.; 19th, lat. 41.04, lon. 66 50, exchanged night signals with another Cunard steamship bound E.; 20th, 180 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a German steamer bound W.; same day, 148 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Maesurier, Liverpool Sept. 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 568 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Sept. 17, lat. 45 25, lon. 32 10, passed a British ship, bound W., showing signal letters R. J. P. B.

Steam-ship Merrimack, Weur, Rio Janeiro Aug. 28, via St. Thomas Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen Sept. 7, and Southampton 10th, with mdse. and 811 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 53 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Lark Tay, (of Glasgow,) Scott, Liverpool Aug. 25, and Cape Clear 28th, with mdse. to Henderson, Exos. Has had variable weather the entire passage; crossed the Banks Sept. 11, and passed Fire Island 19th.

Ship W. J. Hatfield, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Middlesboro, Eng. Aug. 5, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Lalla W., (of Granville, N. S.,) Lunt, Ardrossan July 27, with pig-iron to order—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Had fine weather up to Aug. 28, lat. 23 28, lon. 35 34, wind hauling from N. E. to S. S. E., and began to increase, with squalls of rain and lightning in the S. W.; 27th, at 2 P. M., ship running before a hurricane at lightning speed, and wind and sea roaring so that we could only make each other hear by getting down in the lee and speaking in the ear; at 6 ship broached to; topsail and foresail only made one crack and were gone; sea breaking over swept decks of water-casks and everything movable; men lashed to the masts; ship labored heavily, and soon began to leak badly; kept the men almost constantly at the pumps; cargo broke loose in hold and between decks, the sails blown out of the gaskets and sea often breaking into the cabin; 28th, moderate fine; found maintopmast sprung; at 10:28 commenced blowing from S. W., backing again to S. S. W., blowing with more fury than the first gale; sea breaking over the ship, saturating the provisions; sails all blown away but topgallantsail and royal staysail; gale lasted till morning of 30th, when it began to moderate, and the glass began to rise, and the gale abating, kept on her course for New-York.

Bark Istapa, (of Liverpool,) Richards, Singapore May 10, with mdse. to Lanman & Kemp—vessel to Arkell, Tufts & Co. Experienced calms and very light E. and S. E. winds down the Straits, with a strong N. E. current; passed Anjier June 1, from thence to the Cape of Good Hope had a good run, being 33 ds. from Java Head; passed the Cape July 5; from thence the equator experienced very light and unsteady winds; crossed the line Aug. 7, in lon. 37; Aug. 26, had the weather very unsettled, and from that time till the 31st blowing hard from S. W. round to S. S. E. and back again to S. W., with very heavy, confused and high sea, attended by continuous lightning; hove the ship to, with her head to the eastward on two occasions, to avoid running into worse weather, as I imagine we must have been in the vicinity of a hurricane; found the foremast head gone, which obliged us to send down the foretopgallantmast and yards; from Aug. 31 experienced calms and light variable winds.

Bark Monitor, (Swed.,) Gullbergsen, Havre June 6, via Cowes July 17, with mdse. and railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Came a southern passage and had variable weather; Aug. 26, lat. 27, lon. 55 60, had a hurricane from S. E., veering round to E. N. E., and thence to N. W., lasting 3 ds., during which lost and split sails, and started the vessel leaking at the rate of 8 inches per hour; has been 16 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Festina Lente, (Norw.,) Gjerulden, Youghal, 27 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage and had fine weather, and been 11 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Domenico, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Genoa, 52 ds., with mdse. to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Came the southern passage and had fine weather; passed Gibraltar, Aug. 5, and has been 5 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Enrique, (Arg.,) Orcutt, Havana 19 ds. with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—Vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Bark J. L. Pendergast, Bates, Turks' Island 14 ds. with salt to Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Brig Serpentine, (Ital.,) Vervena, Marseilles 73 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 6; came the Southern passage, and had variable weather, and been 40 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig John Given, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Long, Arroyo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. De Rivera & Co.—vessel to L. P. Brigham.

Brig Union, (of Jersey,) Brocq, Rio Janeiro Aug. 8, with coffee to Aymar & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Jaboatao, (Port.,) Cunha, Pernambuco 31 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Demerara 26 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Masonic, (of St. John, N. B.,) Carson, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with building stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Bernard, (N. G.,) Luning, Santos 64 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to F. G. Ramsey—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Annie Gardner, (of Castine,) Hatch, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. M. Smith's Sons—vessel to Muller & Houghton.

Schr. Brigand, (of Nassau,) Moore, Port-au-Platte 19 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Moller & Thebaud.

Schr. Silver Star, Smith, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to Franck & Fisher—vessel to Polhier, Pottier & Co.

Schr. Alzena, (of Harrington,) Boynton, Galveston 27 ds., with mdse. to Theo. Nickerson—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had N. E. winds the entire passage, and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Virginia, Pierce, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson; Sept. 19, while beating up the Lower Bay, carried away jibboom.

Schr. Ida Bella, Fisher, Georgetown, D. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, Simmons, of and 15 ds. from Grenada, with logwood and old metal to order—vessel to B. A. Wenberg.

Schr. George Washington, of Boothbay, Martin, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to E. Puig & Co.

Schr. Daybreak, Blake, Jacksonville 13 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Eveline, (of New-Haven,) Carroll, Barbados 21 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Hoxan, Georgetown, D. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr. Mary Weaver, Weaver, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Ben Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Jessie Clark, Clark, Georgetown, for Norwich.

Schr. E. D. Endicott, Loveland, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. G. S. Greve, Carter, Richmond, for Newburg.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Roades, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. A. H. Howe, Newberry, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Irwin, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, New-Haven.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Billard, Portland, Conn.

THE AMENDMENTS.

How They Might be Nullified by a Democratic Congress Without Their Repeal.

In an able address before the Grant and Wilson Club of Roxbury, Mass., Monday, Hon. William Whiting showed how the recent Constitutional amendments might be nullified by a Congress controlled by the Greeleyites, even without their repeal. He said:

"The most striking contrast between the opposing parties appears in their declarations in relation to State rights. Both express a strict and sacred regard to the just limitations of State and national powers; but the Democrats say, 'that local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than centralized power;' whereupon they demand what they call State self-government. This raises the question whether that liberty and equality in civil, political and public rights now guaranteed by the Constitution shall be protected and secured by the powers of the National Government, or shall they be left to the tender mercy of the States. The republicans rely upon the Union to protect its citizens in every part of the country, where State Governments cannot or will not afford protection. The Democrats, while conceding the right to liberty, equality and civil and political privileges, but intending to take them from the colored race in the slave States by repealing the laws of Congress which now sustain them, have, throughout their resolutions, preserved ominous silence on this subject. It is true that they say they will maintain the Union, emancipation and enfranchisement. They mean the Union 'as it was.' By emancipation they mean the legal condition of slavery; this, with all its burdens upon the master, they do not desire. But there is a system of enforced service which is not slavery, but is infinitely worse. They may maintain emancipation and enfranchisement in the legal and technical sense of these words; and yet, by local laws, they may reduce the loyal negroes to a condition little differing from slavery in fact. If they do not intend to put down the negro, why do they not say so? If they mean to secure and protect his rights, why did they not avow their intentions? On the contrary, they announce to all, that it is better to leave these rights to the care of the States rather than to that of the Union. They go still further, and regarding all laws thus passed for the protection of civil rights as mere usurpations, they demand 'local self-government'—in other words, the liberty of the people in any part of the Union to govern themselves in their so-called domestic matters, according to their own will and pleasure; without interference of national authority to prevent them from depriving others of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the laws of Congress. There was a time when the Democratic Party would have plunged the country into a foreign war, sooner than allow the most defenseless class of citizens to be robbed of its rights. The wrongs inflicted upon a few dozen of our sailors led to the war of 1812. They gloried in the bravery of Commander Ingraham, who, in 1853, trained the guns of the 'St. Louis' upon the Austrian man-of-war which held as a prisoner Martin Kosata, an Austrian-born subject, who had only declared his intention to become an American citizen; but now, if protection is given by the flag of his country to a native-born citizen, who without it would be deprived of property, liberty or life itself, the cry is raised against the centralization of Federal power! The old mania of State rights again rages, and seems ready to rush back again to secession and new rebellion. The Democrats would have the Union without the amended Constitution. They would have the privilege of passing such laws in the slave States as would effectually destroy the rights of classes of their own citizens, and of those who would go there from the old free States; and they would deprive them of all remedy, by overthrowing the amendments, or repealing all laws for enforcing them.

You will ask whether such scheme is practicable. Are not the new amendments ratified? How can the secessionists get away from them? The Democratic platform admits that these amendments are valid. Is there any way, except by rebellion, through which they can be rendered of no value?

Yes, gentlemen, while standing unrepealed, and as a part of the highest law of the United States, these amendments may, by a Democratic majority in Congress, be practically nullified. The Democratic Party has a long head and persistent resolution. It does not undertake that which it could not effect, if it could only gain political power. The Constitution will not execute itself. It provides no machinery for securing or protecting the rights it guarantees. These rights may be violated with impunity, if there are no laws to enforce them; and if the laws are sufficient, if the people who administer them are hostile, appeals to Courts of justice are in vain. It has happened, before the war, that colored citizens of Massachusetts, employed as seamen on board our merchant vessels which visited Charleston, S. C., were seized by the city authorities, imprisoned, and afterward sold into slavery to pay the jailors' fees. The laws of the United States, if executed, would have released these slaves; but the laws could not be executed. These unfortunate victims of Southern hospitality saw the first gleam of returning liberty as it glanced from the shining steel of Federal bayonets, when the flying chivalry abandoned their 'last ditch.'

Wherever we find an overwhelming public sentiment, in any part of the country, opposed to any provision of the Constitution, and to the laws for carrying it out, there we shall find practical nullification, unless those laws are enforced by Federal power. Such has been our experience. The fourth articles provides that "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States." The magnificent pledge of nationality, designed by our forefathers to be a bond of perpetual union, has been violated from 1780 to the present hour. Had it been kept, there would have been no war. Slavery would have gradually disappeared. But instead of this, the slave States denied us every privilege which, as they thought, would interfere with their interests. Those who sought redress were subjected to new and still greater outrage. Of what use was the Constitution to a Yankee in South Carolina? Even at the present time, liberty of speech, freedom of the Press, the rights of loyal men to property, liberty of life, cannot be secured in some parts of the Southern States, unless the articles of the Constitution are made effective by laws of Congress, and executed by national authority. The Constitution without laws of Congress is as useless as a man-of-war without armament or ammunition. Strip off the laws which provide the means of executing the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth articles of amendment, and you will nullify them all.

Take, for example, the anti-slavery amendment, unaccompanied by legislation. Suppose that the State-rights men should undertake to reduce the colored population to compulsory service. To accomplish their purpose, they would restore the same system of laws which they tried under Andrew Johnson. The amendment, in its own terms, allows of servitude which is compulsory as a punishment for crime. The slave-masters have only to restore the same criminal code they had before the war, and in three years every colored man, woman, and child in the old rebel States could be reduced to involuntary servitude for life. For a colored man to be out of his quarters after dark, without a white man's permit, was in some places a crime which subjected the criminal to severe punishment; so was it a crime to bear arms, to travel, to be out of some white man's employment, or to teach a colored man to read the Holy Scriptures. The ways are innumerable by which the ignorant negroes of the South may be trapped into technical crime and thus lose their liberty. If local self-government were permitted in the slave States, in the way in which they desire it, a system of peonage, like that which now exists throughout Mexico and upon the Rio Grande border of Texas, could be extended through the South and so established as to defy the laws of Congress, however it might outrage the sentiments of the free States. Secret combinations like the Kuklux, if uncontrolled for five years by laws of Congress, could clear the Southern States of all opponents to their secession doctrines, and make an effectual barrier between themselves and the citizens of the of the other parts of the Union. That separation would be the first act leading to our next civil war. Thus we see how the anti-slavery amendment may come to nought.

The Fourteenth Amendment may, in like manner, be trampled under foot. It determines who shall be deemed citizens; it withholds from the States the right to make laws which shall abridge their Constitutional privileges, deprive them of their rights without due process of law, or deny them the equal protection of the law; yet, if these States pass no such forbidden laws, they may refrain from passing any laws by which redress from wrongs could be secured. They may refuse to enforce the laws they have. They may leave the life, liberty and property of any class of citizens exposed without defense to the Golden Circles or the Kuklux Klans. What would be the value, then, of this national guarantee of the rights of citizenship?

The provision which declares that the public debt of the United States shall not be questioned, may also be easily evaded, in the absence of legislation of Congress. Suppose that the controlling power in that body should fall into the hands of the secessionists; they might refuse to make provision for paying it, or might so use the taxing power as to make claims against the Treasury of little value. The States and the Union are prohibited from assuming or paying any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of slaves. But suppose that the secessionists should regard their losses by the civil war, not as debts, obligations or claims, but as injuries wrongfully suffered by them; they might pass laws conceding gratuities or indemnities to the injured parties, or they might at least allow to them direct or indirect advantages, equivalent in value to the whole amount of their losses.

Nothing short of legislation by Congress could prevent such evasions of the Constitution. And if the Democrats should hold the majority of votes, they could easily find a way of rendering valueless and inoperative this supposed guaranty against payment of any part of the rebel losses by the war, except, perhaps, the comparatively small amount of the Confederate bonds. With equal facility the Fifteenth Amendment may be emasculated. It provides that the right of citizens to vote shall not be abridged on account of race, color or former slavery. But that right may be abridged or denied on many other accounts. Thus the States may affix such qualifications for voting as will effectually exclude from the polls the colored race; for they may require all voters to be owners of any amount of real or personal estate, or to have any degree of education; or they may require extravagant poll taxes, as was recently done in Yazoo City. By these and by similar means they may exclude nineteen-twentieths of the poor colored citizens from the polls. In West Virginia an amendment of their Constitution has been proposed excluding all colored men from holding offices of profit or trust. It has finally been defeated; but it received in several districts (says the Philadelphia *North American*) the full vote given for the Greeley Democratic candidate for Governor. You perceive which way the current is moving. The Republicans gave freedom to the colored man as the glorious fruit of war; they gave citizenship and suffrage as the highest guaranty of peace; but the fruit of war and the guaranty of peace may both wither and perish under the grasp of Southern Democracy.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

A Word for the Victims.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Horace Greeley in his agricultural tour has a great deal to say about the misfortunes of the *Tribune*, of which he is part proprietor and late editor, but never a word of sympathy for the thousands of poor subscribers victimized by the same delectable sheet. JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1872.

"Dodd" Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 9:40 A. M. train from Baltimore last Thursday, the 12th, I gave my trunk check to "Dodd's Express," to deliver at the Newport boat, taking his receipt therefor. Failing to find it on my arrival in Newport, I applied to the agent there on Saturday, and on Monday he telegraphed to the Company in New-York, giving the check number for the trunk, but failed to obtain the trunk or a reply. By the aid of a friend in New-York the trunk was found on Tuesday, the 17th, safely stowed away in the store-room of "Dodd's Express," and with good luck it will reach me just in time to return with me; I meantime having been caused great discomfort and much expense by their negligence. J. W. W.

The Charges Against Gen. Hartranft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I read in your paper of yesterday the defense of Gen. Hartranft's course in Pennsylvania. Never was a defense more complete and satisfying. I had also read in the *Tribune* the many charges made against him by that paper, and, trusting in its prominence, gave them my belief. This morning I expected, naturally, to see in the *Tribune* an acknowledgement of the falseness of these charges and an apology for their occurrence. What was the *fact?* The smallest, pettiest and meanest *half* admittal, *half* denial of the efficacy of the truly-convincing defense in Gen. Hartranft's behalf, and a *reprintal of one of the most satisfactorily-answered charges made against him.* This may be "independent journalism," it may be indicative of high "political integrity," but looks like willful meanness—if not like a total want of the principles befitting a gentleman. I was in the Spring a "Greeley man." I believed in and hailed with joy the promises of "reform," "noble forgiveness," "justice (!) to your enemies," &c., &c., made by the *Tribune* at that time. I took and read the paper regularly and it has made me a "Grant man;" made me such simply and solely by the low, vulgar course it has lately pursued. It denies every day belonging to its former promises. It does not seem to have one single spark of its old tone left it. If such a course be necessary to secure votes in behalf of its former editor, if "journalism" in our country must look to it as a representative of that "art," then better no voting or no papers. It is a sin against the people of this land to thus pander to their lower passions, and a journal which does this deserves to be excluded from every decent man's house. Why, any one with a grain of common sense can see that he who edits the *Tribune* is either exceedingly dull or no gentleman, or else he would for once, at least, act like a gentleman, and give a slandered man, who has done him no harm, the benefit of the answer made to his slander. Instead of doing this he has gone on slandering, and will go on, I suppose, until he makes himself or his paper more contemptible than it or he is. H.

NEW-YORK CITY, Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1872.

Gen. Manierre's Record.

A pretty person Mr. Benjamin F. Manierre is to represent the Republicans of this City! If there was any doubt at all as to his compact with Tammany, to do the dirty work of that organization, it was dispelled in April last by the testimony of one William Peterkin, before the Custom-house Committee at Washington. The object was to inquire into the manner of holding Conventions in New-York State, and for that purpose Peterkin, among others, was put upon the stand. In his direct examination he swore that he had been engaged by Police Commissioner Manierre, through a man named Hastie, to go to the Syracuse Republican Convention, and assist in breaking it up, should Manierre and his gang fail to carry matters according to their desire. To embark on this enterprise he was provided with a pass on the railroad there and back, and assured that his hotel bill would be paid. In addition, it was understood that he was to be rewarded with a place that could be attended to without interfering with his regular occupation of store-keeper. Those who accompanied him, no doubt, were fortified with similar promises of advancement. One of the number was said to be the son of a well-known judge. Others were of the class commonly denounced "shoulder hitters." There was also a sergeant and several policemen in citizens dress. On arriving at Syracuse, Peterkin was "received" at the railroad station by Manierre, who "guaranteed" that he should have all the tickets he wanted to gain admission to the Convention. He informs us that he then went with his friend to the office of a Syracuse paper, where he met Hastie, who was engaged in superintending the forgery of tickets for admission to the Convention. All three waited until this job was completed, and now we leave Peterkin to tell in his own peculiar way what subsequently occurred.:

Q.—State what you saw. A.—Mr. Hastie handed Mr. Mountford as many tickets as he wanted, and he handed me as many tickets as I wanted; I then proceeded to the door of the Convention; Mr. Hastie told us to get ourselves as near the door as possible; asked us first if we were armed; I said, "Yes, I am armed;" but I had no arms, because I could not afford to buy any arms; but we went to the door of the Convention, and got as close to the door as possible; at the proper time we went to try and burst the door open; the gentleman there, I cannot think of his name either, but it is a name that has been a great many times in the papers, a notorious man, he was to push the door open, and we were all to get in between, push our way in and jerk the fellow that held the door out, if necessary, if we could not get in otherwise; while we were at the door a disturbance occurred; as to how it occurred I am not exactly acquainted with the fact, but in the course of the mêlée pistols were drawn; seven; I can testify truthfully to that; I counted seven pistols drawn there around me; one man by the name of Lannigan, I believe that is his name, who is now a detective, he got struck with a stool from inside; but, however, we gained an entrance without any further bloodshed. When we got into the Convention, Mr. Hastie came in to me; he told me, says he, "Get in front as fast as possible;" I got to the front seats as fast as possible; "Now," says he—Mr. Mountford accompanied me at the same time—he says, "I want you and Mr. Mountford to get up on the platform and" he says "get behind the scenes and you will get some stools—you take the stools and take your seat behind the Chairman, and," says he, "when the Chairman, if it is Cornell," he says, "that takes possession of the chair," he says, "at a signal from me, you rush up behind him and give him a push in the back and throw him down, and we will take care of him;" says I, "What are you going to do with him?" says he, "We will kick the life out of him if necessary," and if they turned upon us on the platform we were to use our four-legged stools.

By Mr. BAYARD—Use what? A.—Use our stools; me and Mr. Mountford went with others; he told others also; we went up on the platform; each man went and got a stool and sat down; I says to Mountford, "Mountford, what are you going to do about this?" "Well," says he, "let him make all the signals he pleases, you keep your seat; don't you push nobody off the platform;" says I, "All right," and before there was any time to do anything of this sort it was discovered that all the friends—all Manierre's friends—had possession of the platform, and I think it was a man by the name of Gillette—either Mr. Gillette or Col. Bliss—that sounded the alarm, and the policeman ordered us off the platform.

And this same Manierre, under pretense of being an ardent supporter of Gen. Dix, has secured to himself the power to name the men who shall act as election inspectors in place of the regular Republicans that may refuse to serve out of the districts in which they reside. While the Republicans are to be treated after this fashion, it appears that the Democrats are to be allowed to remain in their own Wards, where they can be witnesses of all sorts of frauds without exciting the suspicions of their colleagues. Indeed, there is good reason to believe that nothing will be left undone to prevent an honest vote from being polled in this city next November. But the trick is too transparent to deceive any one, and it therefore behooves all who are interested in fair play and true reform to see that it does not succeed

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

Greeley's Pledges.

Mr. Bingham, who presided over the New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention, made his usual speech, denouncing everything that the Republican Party and President Grant have ever done or attempted. He also incorporated in it this sentence: "Horace Greeley," he said, "is pledged to do, and will do, it elected, just what the Democracy would require one of their old and tried leaders to do, were he elected."

Ex-Senator Carlile.

Hon. John S. Carlile, who was one of the first United States Senators from West Virginia, is now in Washington. The *Chronicle*, of that city, says that it is understood that he is heartily for Grant, and that he will take a vigorous part in the coming contest. Those who remember his fight against secession in the Virginia Convention, which nearly cost him his life at the hands of an infuriated mob, will admit that he can do yeoman's service in the cause. His efforts on the stump will, undoubtedly, largely influence the vote in his State.

Whose Brother-in-Law He Is.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal*, in a recent issue, says: "The New-York *Tribune* has a mean, dastardly and baseless attack on Hon. John L. Stevens, formerly editor of this paper, and present United States Minister at Montevideo. The *Tribune* winds up by saying that it cannot account for Mr. Stevens' appointment, and hopes it will be able to find out whose brother-in-law Mr. Stevens is. We will tell the *Tribune*. He is the brother-in-law of Capt. Thomas Smith, of this city, the most conspicuous Liberal Republican among us. And we trust Capt. Smith will be gratified at the display of personal malignity on the part of his favorite organ."

An Explanation Needed.

Under the above heading the Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* says: "Over a week ago the NEW-YORK TIMES, circumstantially and without equivocation, charged Mr. Horace Greeley with having been a party to a very questionable tobacco speculation, in partnership with the notorious Tammany chieftain, Boss Tweed. This charge appears to be based upon incontrovertible evidence. No explanation, or excuse, or apology has been attempted. We submit that this silence will not do. Mr. Greeley is a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the United States, and if he has been guilty of any such scandalous and dishonest practices, the people do not want him. If there is any explanation they want to hear what it is."

More Declining Democrats.

Judge Richard B. Carmichael refuses to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First District of Maryland, and Judge Joseph A. Wickes, who was a candidate before the Convention, refuses to permit his name to be again used. He says: "With seventy-two ballots the Convention was unable to agree upon a candidate, and so irreconcilable were the opinions of the delegates that they found it necessary to nominate on the seventy-third ballot a gentleman whose name had not previously been before them. I therefore conclude that, so far as the names before the Convention are concerned, there was not, and cannot be, that accord among the delegates to the Convention which, in my opinion, is necessary to make a nomination acceptable."

Miscellaneous Notes.

The present Legislature of Oregon, which is to elect a United States Senator, is classified politically as follows: Senate, 11 Republicans and 11 Democrats. House, 32 Republicans and 17 Democrats. Republican majority on first ballot, 15....Hon. Curtis F. Burnam declines the Republican nomination in the Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky. He says his business interests and his physical disability will prevent an active canvass in the district....Hon. John B. Packer has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Republicans of the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania....Senator Chandler, although very busy as Chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee, has made arrangements to speak at all the principal places in Michigan prior to the election.

Greeley's Miscalculations.

The Bridgeport *Standard* relates the following: "It so happened that a Connecticut man, who is well known in this State, was the first one to congratulate Horace Greeley after the news came of his nomination at Cincinnati. Very soon, however, quite a number of his friends came in, and during the general conversation one of them remarked: 'Mr. Greeley, you will carry New-Hampshire and Connecticut.' 'Yes,' replied Greeley, 'and I shall also carry Massachusetts. The Angel Gabriel can't prevent me from carrying Massachusetts.'" The comment the *Standard* makes on this is: "Why Greeley should infer that the Angel Gabriel would oppose his carrying Massachusetts we do not see, since angels have the reputation of always favoring instead of opposing any real reform movements, but then probably Greeley instinctively felt that his style of reform was not of that kind that any angel could approve.

Failure of the Louisiana Greeley Fusion.

The recent attempted fusion of the opponents of the Republican Party in Louisiana has been productive of little but heart-burnings and disappointments among the adherents of Gov. Warmoth. The New-Orleans *Republican*, his organ, says: "Now, while we are confident that a majority of the people of this State, without regard to color, would have supported a fusion ticket made up of members of old parties that were willing to join the Liberal Republican Party, we are also certain that the compact which has been entered into by certain members of the Democratic, Reform and Liberal Parties of this State will fail because it is not the fusion contemplated by the people for the benefit of the State; a fusion of the people and the formation of a new party for the securement of good government. Instead of this it is clearly a compact or treaty between old parties, in which the Democratic Party secures the lion's share on the ticket thus formed."

Republican Nominations in this State.

The Republicans of the First District of Cayuga County have nominated Leonard F. Hardy for Assembly, in place of Horace V. Howland, who declined the former nomination. Mr. Hardy has accepted....Gen. George S. Batcheller has been nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the Second District of Saratoga County. O. F. Stiles was renominated for School Commissioner at the same time....Hon. Thomas W. Greer, of Hastings, has been nominated for re-election to the Assembly by the Republicans of the Second District of Oswego County. Mr. J. H. Gridley was at the same time nominated for School Commissioner....In Allegany County the Republicans have made these nominations: For member of Assembly, Wm. W. Crandall; County Treasurer, Daniel D. Gardiner; Justice of Sessions, Hiram Dimmick; Coroner, Selah Root; School Commissioner, First District, Frank Smith; School Commissioner, Second District, Walter D. Renwick....In Tompkins County the Republican nominations are: For member of Assembly, A. T. Kuettles; Sheriff, E. T. Van Kirk; County Treasurer, G. H. Bristol.

Matters of Interest.

Mr. Edward Tompkins, a member of the Senate of California, who has lately occupied an independent position in politics, has made a strong speech at San Francisco, in favor of the re-election of President Grant....The Greeleyites of the Second District of Wisconsin have nominated George B. Smith for Congress. The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says he is strongly partisan, belongs rather to the Bourbon wing of the Democracy, and has a hearty contempt for Greeley and the Liberal Republicans, but is willing to fraternize with them for the present, in hope of riding into power on their shoulders....Mr. D. G. Harmon, of San Francisco, a lawyer of standing and ability, has announced himself an independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District of California. The *California Republican* says that this insures the defeat of William A. Piper, the Greeley candidate....The official announcement of the vote in Utah, in August, for Delegate to Congress, is as follows: For George Q. Cannon, the Mormon candidate, 20,969; George R. Maxwell, Republican, 1,942; scattering, 2. Gen. Maxwell read a protest against the certificate of election being given to Mr. Cannon.

Fenton's $100 Telegram.

The Washington *Chronicle* makes the following revelation: "Fenton has been snubbed in the 'house of his friends,' and undoubtedly he is not as happy a man as he was on the day when the Cincinnati Convention was held, at which time he paraded the lobby of the Senate while that body was in session, opening dispatches announcing the result of the balloting at Cincinnati. Fenton was then in his glory, smiling, and his face radiant with joy. A page steps up to him and hands him a telegram stating the result of the fifth ballot, with Greeley way head of his competitors. The great reformer is in ecstacy. In an attitude expressive as that of Uriah Heap, he places his hands on the head of the page, and remarks: 'My son, bring me a dispatch announcing the nomination of Horace Greeley, and you shall have a $100.' His desire in this respect was communicated to him from another source, as it was subsequently by the page, but whether the boy received his $100, or the Senator thought better to retain it as a contribution to the Greeley fund, we are not informed. If paid, the great reformer doubtless sees by this time that it was a poor investment, as his Cabinet position under Mr. Greeley bids fair to be more mythical than real."

Another Michigan Democrat Declares for Grant.

Hon. Samuel D. Clay, of Grand Rapids, an able lawyer, heretofore a Democrat, and one of the most effective stump-speakers in Western Michigan, has published a letter in the *Eagle* of that town renouncing and denouncing the Greeley Democracy. He says: "I shall no longer yield even a seeming acquiescence to the arrangement and bargain which gave Mr. Greeley his double nomination. It is apparent to the most ordinary observer of political chicanery that there was and is an understanding and arrangement of some kind between some of the leaders of the Democratic Party and the disappointed, ambitious tricksters from the Republican Party—known as soreheads—as to the course to be pursued in the distribution of the Federal patronage and the policy that should govern in the event of Mr. Greeley's election. It is a dangerous coalition. The alliance utterly ignores the old Union men of the South and the War Democrats at the North. I was always a War Democrat, and will not be a party to such a combination."

Slandering Grant.

Our readers will be glad to know that even the *Tribune* has had some lucid intervals. The following article, which we copy from it, entitled "Slandering Grant," will commend itself to every one:

"May be one of these days the journalists who make it their particular business to traduce the President will become discouraged at repeated failures and turn to some more honest pursuit. Gen. Grant, from the beginning of his career, has been persistently assailed in the most shameful manner, and after every assault his character has shone forth not only untarnished but brighter than before. For his first military successes he was rewarded with calumnies which threatened for a time to destroy him; he held his peace, and false testimony broke down of itself, leaving his reputation higher then ever. At every critical period of the war he was attacked again; before Vicksburg, in the Wilderness, at Petersburg, and perhaps we shall never know how near we came to losing his services at moments when he alone could save our armies. Under these trials he was still silent, and the people, penitent for their temporary injustice, honored him afterward with all the more enthusiasm. When peace had been declared he was traduced with redoubled malice by all classes of his political opponents, from Andrew Johnson down to the *World*, and the result was his election to the Presidency by a most magnificent majority. In his present elevated position, the attacks have been incessant, but though he has kept to his sensible resolution of holding his tongue, his enemies have been uniformly and immediately confuted. The calumnies connected with the September gold panic were among the wickedest and most injurious to which he was ever exposed; he never deigned to answer them; yet see how easily and completely they were refuted, and how the popular respect for the President increased when it became known what part he really had in the events of that memorable period. * * * The defamatory attacks are continued, of course. We never knew the propagators of such stories to acknowledge their falsity after it had been proved; but this makes little practical difference, for the people know the truth, and will honor their President all the more for the obloquy of which he has been made the victim. Judging from the past we should say that Gen. Grant's enemies are taking the best course to insure his election for another term."

We are sorry to be compelled to add that the article is not a recent one, but was published in the *Tribune* of June 30, 1870.

Preparing for Defeat.

From the Washington (D. C.) Republican.

Mr. Ramsdell, in a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from this place, says the fact that Mr. Greeley has been losing ground rapidly since the North Carolina election cannot be denied. He is alarmed, and uses very harsh language in giving the causes for such a condition of the Greeley campaign. This fear and trembling of Mr. Ramsdell is very significant when it is remembered that he is the *Tribune's* correspondent at this point, and receives his inspirations from the home office of the personal organ. Listen to what he says:

"There seems to be a feeling quite prevalent among both the supporters and opponents of Greeley that he is gradually losing ground. This feeling began to manifest itself about a week or ten days ago, and is not confined to Washington. When inquiry is made as to the cause of the falling off of the Greeley strength, nobody is able to account for it or explain it; but there is no doubt that the feeling exists, and that nearly everybody, without knowing the reason why, has felt impressed with the fact.

It cannot be denied that those who are conducting the campaign on the part of the Liberals are letting it go by default, and the sooner they are made aware of it the better it will be for the cause. All the Greeley committees seem to be waiting, delaying, putting off the work which must be done if the party hopes for success. They seem to be blind or ignorant of the fact that organization is necessary. They seem to think that because there are a majority of the voters in the United States opposed to the re-election of Gen. Grant, it is only necessary to wait until the election, in order to secure them for Horace Greeley. There is no reason why all the elements of this opposition should not be concentrated in Greeley, except the overconfidence, apathy, or incompetency of those to whom the management of the canvass has been intrusted. * * * * * * *

Whatever else may be said of the Grant party, it must be admitted that they are at work—hard at work; and they are fully impressed with the danger that threatens them, and with the necessity of continued hard, sleepless, judicious work, and they are doing it with a will and an energy rarely equaled. * * * * * *

So far as the Democratic National Committee is concerned, with Schell at the head, it amounts to nothing. Thus far absolutely nothing has been done. The State and county committees have been doing nothing, and the prospect is no better for the future. They have thus far raised no money except the contemptible little amount sent to North Carolina, and the friends of Schell are far from redeeming their promises made at the Baltimore Convention that he could and would raise four times as much money as Belmont, if he was made Chairman of the Committee. The Liberal committees are doing no better. They rush about and make a good deal of noise in New-York, but they have accomplished nothing.

They have a young man named Allen as the principal manager in that city, and he is simply incompetent, and unfit in every particular for the duty assigned him. He is nothing more or less than a blustering egotist. Conscientious work and clear discernment, to say nothing of tact, which is fully as essential, he knows nothing about. He is also ignorant of localities and their distinct wants. He is uninformed in political history, and is without intelligence and experience in campaigning. In addition, he is so vain that he will accept instruction and suggestions from nobody. He is therefore not in accord with other leaders, and unless he is speedily displaced the injury the cause will sustain on his account will be considerable. Men in New-York refuse to give money while he is in authority, not because his honesty is suspected, but because he does not know how to use it judiciously. Senator Fenton has more political sagacity and knowledge regarding the management of a campaign than any man in the Liberal ranks, including the Democrats, and until he has full swing the Grant party will continue to have the advantage."

The Peninsula's Crop of Peaches—Satisfactory Results.

From the Middletown Transcript, Sept. 14.

The shipments of peaches for the last week have diminished daily, and were only about one-third as great as they were three weeks ago. From this station only about eight or ten cars per day have been shipped. Smock, the latest variety, are now being shipped. It is said that there are more of this variety in this section than there were of any two other varieties, and next week it is probable that the shipment from this station will run up as high as thirty-five cars per day. The crop this year will be somewhat larger than the estimate given by the Peninsular Fruit Growers' Association, which was a trifle over 1,500,000 baskets. Already, up to Tuesday night last, the shipments had exceeded that amount, the number of baskets that had been sent to market up to that date being 1,567,000. The total shipments this year will approximate 1,800,000 baskets, nearly 1,000,000 baskets less than last year's crop. The crop this year, for the season through, will repay the growers. At the beginning of shipments the prices were high, but for about ten days the prices were exceedingly low, sometimes bringing the growers in debt. Now, and for several weeks past, peaches have brought good prices, and the average for the season will be from sixty cents to $1 per basket. This week the prices have ranged from $1 to $1 75 per basket.

A Cruel Disappointment.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Republican, Sept. 16.

Dell Noblet, who is now ninety-six years of age, visited Chester on Thursday with a blooming damsel of thirty-two, for the purpose of getting married. The Mayor, however, refused to perform the ceremony. In a few minutes afterward John O'Byrne, Esq., and a police officer put in an appearance and informed the Mayor that Mr. Noblet was a monomaniac on the subject of marriage, having proposed to over fifty ladies. The old gentleman was then taken in charge and brought back to this city, and the lady was left standing on the platform at Chester deploring the uncertainty of human affairs.

CUBA.

The Intended Abolition of Slavery—Difficulties in the Enforcement of the New Law—Spanish Law and Cuban Obedience—The New Loan—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Sept. 13, 1872.

The text of the royal order as to the carrying out of the law issued by Gen. Serrano, while Regent of Spain, and intended to gradually abolish slavery, reached Havana by the last steamer, and copies of the decree have been circulated clandestinely for some days already. That the law is a good one, cannot be doubted; that it is far more liberal and more favorable to the blacks than that passed by Brazil last year is equally certain, and that its results will be highly beneficial, if the law is put into practice, is certain; but it is also a fact that few believe for a moment that the decree will be enforced according to its tenor, or that the condition of the slav s will be ameliorated unless Spain herself, aided by England and the United States, takes severe measures as to compel the authorities and slave-owners to comply with the law as issued. The decree is like all other decrees of the Spanish Government, hampered and saddled with Juntas and Commissions, the Juntas being always composed of three classes, namely: Those who never attend a session; those who do not care what is done and said, and a few who are directly or indirectly interested in the matter. The Junta which is to watch over the interests of the future generation of black citizens of Spain, born since July 4, 1870, of slave parents, will be composed of persons owning and of persons not owning slaves, in equal number. Article 2 of the original decree says: "All slaves born since the 17th of September, 1868, until the 4th of July, 1870, will be purchased by the Government, which will pay the owner an indemnity of $25." This law has been in force for over two years, but so far the Government has not redeemed a single slave child, and it is doubtful whether it will be able to do so, as the people are not willing to have the children free. Still the auxiliary law may be put into operation, but when, is hard to tell.

SPANISH LAW AND CUBAN COMPLIANCE.

It is not generally known that the laws of Spain have no force and are not applied in this country; and that no law or decree, whether issued by the Cortes and signed by King, or issued by the Ministry, signed by the sovereign, and published in the official *Gaceta* of Madrid, is obeyed here or looked upon as a law until the Captain-General orders the *Cumplase* (let the law be complied with) and has the document published thrice in the Havana *Gaceta*. A strange anomaly is thus presented by the inferior authorizing obedience to the orders of the superior and giving them strength. If the Captain-General does not feel like enforcing any order of the King or Cortes, he simply lets it alone. If he chooses to delay its execution there are a hundred ways of doing so. The King may remove the Captain-General and replace him by another General more willing to heed his commands, but the fact remains that a Captain-General of Cuba can disobey his lawful superior.

THE FUTURE OF SLAVERY.

If Gen. Ceballos publishes the new decree, and thus makes it a law of the land, it will take many years before the slaves' children derive any benefit from it. But all persons agree that the edifice of slavery will receive severe and irreparable injury from the moment a single stone of its foundation is removed. Whether the slave-owners are willing or not, the Junta, if once appointed, must and will do its duty, as the free blacks will enlighten the slaves, and the slaves themselves will learn what rights they are entitled to. Many of the paragraphs of the new decree are written with great fairness and liberality, and, as I stated before, nothing is wanting except an impartial administration to carrying out the Government's intentions. Spain has permitted many wrongs to be committed in her name, wrongs of which the nation at large was innocent and at times unaware, the perpetrators, as a rule, having been ambitious office-seekers, relentless carpet-baggers or shrewd adventurers who, in the eyes of the Spanish people, were covering up their sins, crimes and misdemeanors by shouting *Viva España*, and professing the utmost love for old Spain, while in reality they were killing their country, its fair name and whatever else remained of it. These characters appeared periodically everywhere and during times of disturbance in swarms like locusts, locust-like they devour everything before them, leaving only waste behind. It now remains to be seen whether the locusts of today will pass over us, or whether they will settle on the abolition question, making the document a mere worthless sheet of paper, or carrying out its provisions in accordance with the *hidalgia* of which they boast so much.

THE NEW LOAN.

The public and the Press are discussing the sixty million loan, and nobody seems to know what to do about it, or whether to work for or against it. The Board of Aldermen has elected the five members of the Junta to arrange the immense floating debt and the proposed loan only one of the five, Mr. Mamerto Pulido, having the slightest conception of what this loan really means. The other members are the omnipresent Mr. Julian Zulueta, the Marquis of Almendares, Apolinar del Rato and Augustin Saavedra. The manufacturers and merchants also elected their members of the loan Junta, the merchants choosing two really intelligent men, perhaps the only ones whom the Junta will ever include, namely, Messrs. Eugenio Moré and Pedro Sotolongo; the manufacturers elected for their financial representatives Messrs. Vicente Galarza and José Géner, neither of whom was ever heard of in that line before, and it is supposed that the *Voz de Cuba* published a little poem about some writers who went to France accompanied by a bull-fighter, as a satire on the selection of certain persons to act as financial geniuses.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The city has contracted a loan of $400,000 with the Spanish bank for the purpose of continuing the paving of streets and the work on the proposed Vento Water-works, both interrupted for want of funds, and to pay the police some salaries overdue for three months....In order to prevent the systematic swindling practised on the city treasury by making it pay the salaries of men whose names were found on the rolls as policemen or night-watchmen, but who never existed or never did service, the first review and muster was held yesterday by the Count of Mortera and Mr. José Olano, the Chief of Police and other functionaries being present. The city has more policemen now than it had four months ago, and pays for nearly one hundred men less. The *Constancia* tries to evade the real issue, and says that the Chief of Police held a review of the police, while in reality it was a review of the Chief of Police....An insane negro wounded Col. Ojeda, the Director of the Orphan Asylum, and three employes; the wounds are not dangerous....The slaves on the tobacco plantation of widow Mender, near Alonzo Rojas, had been badly treated for some time, and being whipped by the overseer in a cruel manner, they killed him. The slaves were arrested and subsequently liberated, one remaining in custody, the blacks promising to work faithfully and without an overseer, provided they could keep the tobacco grown on the piece of land which the defunct owner, Mr. Mender, had given to each. The widow consented and everything went well, when a young man presented himself, who offered to take the situation, stating that he would be able to bring the black cattle into submission. He cut one across the face with a whip and cut another with his sword, when all fell on him with musketry, the poor man receiving twenty-five wounds. After the committal of the deed the negroes surrendered to the authorities and confessed the crime.

Mr. Julian Alvarez has been elected Vice-President of the Spanish Bank. Mr. Alvarez is reported to be a very honest man and good cigar manufacturer.

The wife of Andres Morande la Biva died at Puerto Principe, on the 20th of July, after fifty years of wedded life. When her body was carried off the husband exclaimed: "This separation is impossible; in a month I shall follow you." This idea clove to him and he repeated it now and then until the 20th of August, at noon, when he died. QUASIMODO.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

Social Questions—Drinking and Strikes—The Meat Agitation—The Metropolitan Theatres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1872.

There is a dead political lull, and social questions are still to the front. Last session a Licensing act was passed shortening the hours during which drink may be sold, and placing the public houses under sharper supervison, and the publicans and their customers naturally do not like it. There have been some small disturbances, easily suppressed, and an active agitation is being got up against the rigid enforcement of the law. Parliament and the Government tried to shirk responsibility by giving local Magistrates power to modify the arrangements of the act, if they thought the convenience of the neighborhood required it. The feeling both of Parliament and the public was dead against the teetotal fanatics, and the publicans are now surprised to find that this was not from any love for them, and that there is a strong conviction that there is too much drinking in the country, and that facilities for drinking must not be encouraged.

The other most prominent social question is that of wages and prices. The carpenters have given in, accepting the terms the masters offered them a month ago, 8½ pence an hour, (an addition of a half-penny,) and a rearrangement of hours, which are to be shortened in Winter, but to remain about the same as formerly in Summer. The London bakers still threaten to strike, but will probably be deterred, though all they can do will be to compel London to wait an hour or two longer each day for its deliveries of bread. All the bakeries in the country would be laid under contribution to supply the Metropolis, and nothing could be more wholesome for the inhabitants than to be put on a regmen of stale bread. A writer with a well-known signature—"W. R. G.,"—(Mr. Greg, the head of the Government Stationery Office,) makes a great pother about strikes in this month's *Fraser*, and about the social disorganization they are capable of producing. But experience is already suggesting comfort. It is evident that strikes cannot be maintained on what may be called a co-operative scale, and that the different classes of working men prefer their own immediate interests to those of labor in general. Thus, in the recent building strike, the masons deserted the carpenters, and made their own terms with the masters, while the carpenters on their part struck quite as much against the masons and laborers as against the masters. The working men are feeling the pinch of high prices, and beginning to appreciate the fact that they are capitalists, too, when they go marketing.

THE MEAT AGITATION.

There is an old English proverb which says, "of all joints there is none like the shin of beef, which contains marrow for the master, meat for the mistress, gristle for the servant, and bone for the dogs." The days are past when the servant was thought of first before the dog, and nothing but the best sirloin goes down with servants now-a-days. But the shin of beef is still one of the favorite joints of the working classes, and they are very much disconcerted to find that it is continually rising in price. Open-air meetings continue to be held to protest against the high price of meat, and on Monday there is to be a "monster demonstration" on the subject in Trafalgar-square. One of these meetings is a type of the rest. M. Sohn, a couple of evenings since, the Chairman of one of the gatherings, asserted that the real cause of the dearness of meat was the law restricting the importation of foreign cattle. This act, he contended, was passed in the interests of the home breeders in order that they might get rid of foreign competition. There was plenty of food in the country, but it was not for the working men, and plenty more could be produced. There were thirty millions of acres uncultivated; millions of acres were not cultivated in a scientific manner, and millions more were cultivated in the interest of one class only. He moved "that this meeting is of opinion that the action of the Government in recklessly restricting the importation of foreign cattle inflicts unnecessary privations upon the people, and this meeting earnestly requests that immediate steps may be taken to increase the facilities for supplementing the limited supply of home-fed meat from the superabundance of foreign markets." This resolution was unanimously carried. Another resolution declared that "the penal game laws, which are wrong in principle, partial in their results, and oppressive in their operation, have a direct tendency to raise the price of food, by keeping land uncultivated, and by preventing efficient farming; and that their abolition is imperatively demanded."

THE METROPOLITAN THEATRES.

The Queen is still in Scotland, having left Balmoral for a few days to visit Dunrobin Castle, in the extreme north of the country, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, whose mother was one of her earliest and closest friends. The Duke of Edinburgh is shooting stags in the same region—a couple a day or thereabouts. The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur are with the army. The town is deserted by the fashionable world, but there are still some three millions and a half of people left to keep it going. Most of the middle-class people have finished their Summer holidays, and are home again, and in their interests the theatres are reopening. I told you last week of Mr. Boucicault's gorgeous "Babel and Bijou," at Covent Garden. I hear that Lord Londesborough, the young nobleman at whose house at Scarborough the Prince of Wales was last year seized with his nearly fatal illness, has supplied the funds for this costly experiment, perhaps as a kind of votive offering. The Court Theatre has also reopened, with a new comedy adapted from M. Pousard's "Le Lion Pauvre" by Mr. H. C. Merriole, a young barrister, son of the Under-Secretary of the India Office. It is called "A Son of the Soil," and is marked by considerable dramatic vigor and vividness. Pousard was the great poet of the Second Empire, which had to make the most of what came to it in the way of literature. His poetry, at the best, was rotten stuff, and his plays were over-dosed with it. In "Le Lion Pawore" he had a good plot, the story of a savage young Republican caught in the spell of love by a fair aristocrat, and Mr. Merivale has seized the best points, and worked them with much terseness and dramatic effect. Mr. Toole, our best comic actor, who, I hear, will probably visit New-York next year, has appeared in a new drama, by Byron, at the Gaiety. It is entitled "Good News," and turns on the bad effect of sudden prosperity on a young man in humble life, who, coming into money, cuts his old friends, jilts his sweetheart, and makes a fool of himself in fashionable society, which ridicules and despises him. His heart comes right at last, but only under the influence of reverse, and even Toole finds it rather up-hill work to go against the sympathies of the audience. But his acting is as usual full of grotesque pathos and irresistible touches of humor. Drury-lane opens on Saturday fortnight with a spectacular version of the "Lady of the Lake" by Mr. Halliday, and the Adelphi next Saturday with Mme. Celeste and the once famous "Green Bushes." The Bandmanns are still at the Queen's, but Miss Neilson gives six farewell performances there the next week previous to her departure for the United States. F. H. J.

The Colvocoresses Case.

A correspondent of the Litchfield (Conn.) *Enquirer*, noticing the newspaper conclusions that Capt. Colvocoresses had committed suicide, says that an opportunity will probably occur, ere long, to disclose the truth and expose the Captain's detractors. As the insurance companies refuse to pay any part of the insurance on his life, it is expected that a suit at law will be brought against them, when it may reasonably be expected that all the circumstances connected with this mysterious tragedy, not already given to the public, will be brought to light. The insurance men say they are in possession of facts which will prove beyond a doubt that Mr. Colvocoresses took his own life, while the family as confidently assert, as the *Enquirer* declares, that the truth, as then disclosed, will silence the Captain's detractors.

FRANCE.

M. Gambetta on Republican Anniversaries.

The following letter was sent by M. Gambetta in reply to an invitation to a banquet at Château Renard, on the 4th of September: "My dear fellow-citizens—I am deeply touched by your fraternal invitation, and if my private duties and the circumstances of the time would permit, I should have been very glad to have joined you. I am unfortunately compelled to remain in Paris for the sake of our common interests. On the other hand, and since the opportunity presents itself, I wish to tell you that it would be more agreeable to me to join with you in celebrating another anniversary than that of Sept. 4, not that I in any manner repudiate what was done upon that memorable day, but because it happens to be preceded and followed by events which every good Frenchman would desire to have erased from our history. We have in our revolutionary past dates which are more glorious, more salutary and more productive, which we ought to bear in mind and regard as anniversaries—the 14th of July, the 10th of August, the 22d of September, not forgetting the 24th of February, 1848. The 4th of September is but the cruel expiation of the too-long delayed vengeance for the 2d of December. We look to a more distant and more memorable date. We ought to hold it an honor to recall the first hours of the French Revolution, not only because it constitutes a tradition, but above all because it is in that cradle of Republican France that we discover the great examples and strengthening doctrines which our fathers have bequeathed to us. We must cling firmly to them as you have done, must redouble our zeal, our energy, and devotion to the sacred cause. Above all, do not neglect the propaganda among your fellow-citizens of the rural districts. There lies the reserve of the Republic. Continue, then, your laborious and patriotic efforts. Do not allow yourselves to be disconcerted by calumnies or insults, nor by the excessive zeal of functionaries who persist in serving a regime which they detest. Your prudence and your wisdom will in the end prevail over all obstacles. The time is at hand when you will reap the fruits of so many sacrifices made for the common cause, and when you will contribute to the nomination of a Republican majority which will know how to give true democratic institutions to France and to prepare the renewal of its greatness abroad. *Vive la République.* Fraternal salutation. LEON GAMBETTA.

PARIS, Aug. 20.

The Observance of the Day.

Writing to the London *Echo* on Sept. 5, the Paris correspondent of that journal says: "I telegraphed to you this morning that the anniversary of the Republic passed off in Paris amid perfect indifference. The weather continued wet all the evening, and I never saw the Boulevards more deserted on a September night. Even the cafés were duller than usual, and one would have imagined that the Parisians had determined to keep indoors, rather than give a pretext to the evil-disposed to get up a demonstration. A few drunken conscripts bawling out the "Marseillaise" and the "Chant du Départ," were the only persons who disturbed the propriety of the city. The day appears to have passed off in the provinces as quietly as in the capital, save at two places—Nimes in the Gard, and Sisteron in the Basses-Alpes. At the latter spot, we learn that the people in the streets insisting on grouping together and obstructing the circulation, whereupon the gendarmes ordered them to "move on." This they declined to do; a scuffle ensued, and a few men were arrested. Eventually order was restored. The disturbance at Nimes was far more serious. The mob insulted the military, who were ordered to clear the streets. The soldiers no sooner began this task than they were pelted with stones and mud, and a regular scrimmage followed. Full details of this riot have not reached us yet, neither do we know if the troops used their arms; but the fact that fifty-eight persons were arrested is sufficient to show that the affair was an ugly one. Everywhere else, we are told by the Government, the day ended peacefully. Some of the towns indulged in Lilliputian illuminations, and a few private banquets were given, but all the public feasts were countermanded, evidently on a *mot d'ordre* from the Radical party. At Bordeaux the Place Picard was decorated with tri-colored flags, and a kind of temporary monument was erected in honor of Gambetta and Garibaldi. The "Marseillaise" was sung. Military preparations were taken, as a demonstration was reported in the evening; but the weather, as in Paris, turned out wet, and kept the inhabitants indoors. Strange to say, those revolutionary, hot-headed towns, Lyons, Marseilles and Toulouse, remained, comparatively, as cool as cucumbers."

Professor and Pastry-Cook.

The following amusing incident is narrated by a Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*: "I met," he says, "with a striking example of the insufficiency of professors' salaries only the other day. On crossing the Place St. Michael my attention was drawn to a sort of pastry, with which I was unacquainted, in the window of a small shop. My curiosity was still further excited by reading on the boxes containing the sweetmeats, '*croquants*, a new invention in pastry, manufactured by T. Chaptal, ex-pupil of the Superior Normal School.' While I was wondering by what combination of circumstances a man who had sat on the same benches as Prévost Paradol, Edmond About, F. Sarcey, and a brilliant host of others had come to be a pastry-cook, M. Chaptal himself came from behind the counter and asked me to step in and try his invention. Mrs. Chaptal having joined her prayers to those of the ex-professor, I yielded and gave the new pastry a thoroughly conscientious trial. So far as my gastronomic memory serves me, the new invention very closely resembles the crisp gingerbread made in Nottinghamshire, I believe, with the addition of almond-nuts. But this is of secondary importance to me at least. The most interesting part of my adventure is the history of the learned cook himself. M. Chaptal descends from the celebrated chemist of the same name, after whom one of the Paris colleges has been named, and who was a member of the Institute and Minister of the Interior under the First Empire. The present Chaptal was born at Nimes in 1835. His grandfather was the original inventor of the *croquant*, and so religiously did he preserve the secret of its ingredients that he would not communicate it even to his son, the father of the present M. Chaptal. To prevent the latter also from aspiring to the possession of the secret, he determined to make a professor of him. The art of making *croquants*, therefore, seemed destined to die with him, when, a short time before his death, foreseeing hard times for professors from the annually diminishing budget of public instruction and the ever-increasing prices of necessaries, he confided the secret to his grandson. The *croquant* had hitherto been but a local celebrity. Prof. Chaptal, ambitious of giving it a world-wide fame, has transferred the seat of the manufacture from Nimes to Paris, where he invites a fair trial. Besides being a professor and pastry cook, M. Chaptal is also known as a journalist. He has written in the *Courrier du Gard* and in the Paris *Temps;* the interesting articles on the Paris Exhibition of 1867 in the latter were by M. Chaptal. He had written a similar series in 1863, on the exhibition held at Nimes in that year. The *Revue et Gazette des Théâtres* also contains numerous articles of theatrical criticism due to his pen. In science, too, he has done good service, having been a professor of chemistry and natural philosophy for eleven years. It was M. Chaptal who caused the Pâris-Chevé system of teaching music to be adopted at the Superior Normal School, by the publication of a very remarkable work, in which he advocated the new method. But M. Chaptal, like Solomon, seems to have seen the emptiness of all things, and to have pronounced his *vanitas vanitatum, omnia vanitas*. This brilliant past is now hid beneath the pastry-cook's apron, and *sic transit gloria mundi*."

Death from a Singular Cause.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Sept. 1.

About eighteen months since L. B. Drew, an old Californian, for many years a resident of Sacramento, and a highly-esteemed citizen and business man, was the victim of a practical joke on the part of a friend, who came up behind him and, seizing him by the arm, pinched one of them so severely as to leave the marks of his fingers impressed upon the flesh. From this apparently insignificant injury a cancer was developed, which baffled all the skill of the surgeons, and in September, 1871, it was found necessary to amputate his arm near the shoulder. The stump appeared to heal at first, but a second cancerous formation soon developed itself, and a second operation was performed with the same result. A third development necessitated a third operation, with no better result, and the unfortunate man, after lingering in untold agony month after month, succumbed at last, dying in this city this morning. Deceased was a native of Plymouth, N. H., and leaves a widow and five children.

A French chemist's assistant, named Louis Jourdan, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for writing a threatening letter to Bismarck. If the German Chancellor did not lend him 40,000 francs, to repair the losses which he had suffered during the war, Jourdan said he would kill him. The German Chancellor forwarded the menacing epistle, which betrays a diseased mind, to M. de Rémusat. The signature was so illegible that it was with difficulty traced home to Jourdan. The Mayor of Rochette, who knew Jourdan from boyhood, always thought that he was crack-brained. Table-turning and spirit-rapping sent him fairly out of his mind. Dr. Blanche, the Paris Forbes Winslow, confirmed this testimony, which, however, had no influence on the Court. When Jourdan heard his sentence he was seized with a spasmodic fit of a very violent character. His yells were audible to the public for some minutes after he was removed from the dock.

FINANCIAL.

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Twenty-five per cent. July 15, 25 per cent. Aug. 1, 25 per cent. Sept. 1, and 25 per cent. Oct. 1, 1872. Past due installments to be paid with interest at the time of subscription.

Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be positively closed at 3 P. M., Oct. 1, 1872.

The total amount of full-paid stock issued at this time is $414,170, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,280 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. Over 1,000 men are almost constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $3,500,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the **Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Chicago and Northwestern, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Michigan Central, Missouri Pacific, &c., &c.,** and the net profit on this work alone will be over $400,000. The Company have offered work to the amount of more than $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which and further business necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive in part payment for their work railroad and other bonds, which are strictly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The THIRTY ACRES *of land in Chicago belonging to the Company, and on which their extensive machine and other shops are situated, is now worth nearly $300,000, and prominent real estate dealers say it will be worth in six years, at least $1,000,000—an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.*

The success of the AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of March, 1872, a total of 28,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning-tables and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of more bridge per month than any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The iron railroad and highway bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company, up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,482 14, or at the rate of $294,089 28 per annum, being over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater facilities, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can unconditionally, on a yearly basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of a considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,

BANKERS,

No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York,

Sole Financial Agents in the East.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

COOK COUNTY 7s.

CHICAGO PARK 7s.

Full particulars on application.

For sale by

GREENEBAUM BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 216 BROADWAY.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, } NO. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1872.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED TRUSTEES of a series of bonds issued by the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, and secured by deed of trust made to us for the same, of one hundred thousand dollars, said deed dated 1st of November, 1870, as Trustees hereby give notice to holders of same that the principal and interest will be paid on presentation at the office of the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, No. 254 South-st.

Notice is given herewith that the interest on same will cease on 1st day of October next.

FRANCIS SKIDDY, } Trustees.
WM. L. COGSWELL, }

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE STOCK for sale by WM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CHICAGO

AND

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

Interest Payable April and October at the Union Trust Company,

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This road is the Western link in the new AIR LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all Directors either in the Chicago and North-west or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; George Opdyke, of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The Road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is STRAIGHT AND LEVEL, MUCH SHORTER, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting with Buffalo and Chicago.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic sea-board, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable. Rapid progress is being made in the construction of the Road, and it will be finished at the earliest practicable period.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo, and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER

BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 90 and Accrued Interest.

Issue $20,000 to the mile, in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. This enterprise is undertaken with **subscriptions to the Capital Stock of over $2,000,000. Sixteen miles of the Road are finished and in operation, 44 miles** in addition fully graded, and a total length of 53 miles of track will be laid this season, while the whole Road, of about 150 miles, with the exception of 5 miles of easy work, is entered upon and contracted to be finished by responsible and wealthy parties within the ensuing year.

The Road will extend from the City of **Oswego** to **Lewiston**, on the Niagara River, with branches to **Suspension Bridge** and **Buffalo**, connecting at its Western terminus with the **Great Western, the Canada Southern,** and the **Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads,** and at Oswego with the **New-York Midland,** and by way of the Midland with the proposed **Boston, Rome and Oswego Railroad,** which, when built, will thus provide a route from Chicago to Boston, **70 miles shorter** than by any existing or contemplated line; connecting also at Oswego with the **Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad,** and thence by the **Vermont Central** it completes connection with the entire railroad system of Northern New-England; while connections at Oswego with the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, **secures access to the coal fields of Pennsylvania.**

With these connections a large through business is assured. Running through populous towns and villages, and a rich agricultural district, its local business alone will doubtless take care of the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds. The assessed value of the farm property of the six counties through which the road passes is.....$194,319,052

Annual production is..... 31,492,340

We confidently commend the above Loan as one of the most attractive and reliable over offered. For sale by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

BY HENSHAW & BROTHER,

At Merchants' Exchange (leading-Room Boston, at 12 o'clock M.,

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21,

$450,000

(Four-hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars) in

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

WATER LOAN,

5 PER CENT. BONDS OF $1,000 EACH,

Redeemable in 1900, Principal and Interest Payable in

GOLD COIN.

COUPONS ATTACHED FOR SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST

IN GOLD.

Payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the National Revere Bank, Boston.

A sinking fund is created for the payment of the same, and if desired the Bonds may be Registered for payment of principal and interest, at the City Treasury, Providence, R. I. Every inhabitant of the City of Providence, R. I., is holden in his real estate for this indebtedness.

Will be sold for Currency, for principal and accrued interest. If desired by the purchaser the accrued interest will be anticipated in GOLD.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, } OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the election of three directors, to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of service, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. the 14th day of September instant, until 10 o'clock A. M. the 14th day of October next.

By order. W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York.

For sale at par and interest by

FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

REVENUE STAMPS, ALL KINDS, I perfect; also stamped documents, as checks, stock and other certificates, insurance policies, &c.; unstamped currency (at low rates) bought by

DAVID H. ANTHONY, 41 Wall-st.; P. O. box, 4,675.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT.

THE

Jacksonville, North-western & South-eastern Railway

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND FRANKFORT.

This road will connect JACKSONVILLE, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, with MOUNT VERNON, and will furnish the Counties of Morgan, Sangamon, Macoupin, Montgomery, Bond, Clinton, Marion and Jefferson with facilities long needed to transport their crops to market.

At Virden, where the deposits of bituminous coal are seven feet in depth, a large business will be created so soon as cheap transportation is assured by the construction of this road to accessible markets.

Thirty Miles from Jacksonville to Virden are already completed and fully equipped. Fifty miles will be finished in time to move the Autumn crops.

THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD,
THE PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD,
THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R.,
THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
THE TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD,
THE VANDALIA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
AND
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.,

Act as feeders to the road at various points.

Its connection, also, with the important roads now centering at Mount Vernon and Evansville must also secure it a large and remunerative traffic.

The road forms a part of a through route from St. Louis to the sea-board.

Running through a section of country thickly settled and producing large quantities of grain and lumber, with not an acre of waste land to be found anywhere in proximity to the road, its local traffic alone will amply secure the cost of building.

The issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile, and we offer only $600,000 on the thirty miles of road already completed and in successful operation.

In view of the above facts, we recommend these Bonds on account of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, and regard them as, in every way, a choice security. Pamphlets will be furnished on application.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.,

50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width with no other East and West railway built or projected to cross it, connecting, in Parke and Vermillion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglass County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division Montezuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,300,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE W. H. GUILD, ASHBEL GREEN, HENRY SILLIMAN, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. SKILLMAN, VISSCHER, FOOTE & CO., AND PEARSALL, REES & CO., OF NEW-YORK; BENJ. E. BATES, OF BOSTON; HENRY LEWIS, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND GEO. M. PULLMAN, OF CHICAGO.

Besides its right of way, the Company owns 22,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and, being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee or bearer, July 1, 1903, in gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York or at Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of 4.87 sterling.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

No. 14 Wall-st.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, } NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1872.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The coupons from said bonds maturing on the 1st of October, 1872, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

Schedules will be furnished on application.

Lists of more than twenty coupons must be left one day for examination.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

TO INVESTORS.—HOWES & MACY, NO. 20 Wall-st., New-York, have for sale choice nearby railroad bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest in gold at 90 and accrued interest. Also, bonds of first-class cities North and South, bearing 8 per cent. interest at 90 to 103½ per cent.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE, AND REDEMPTION BONDS.

7 per cent. Gold Interest. Mortgage $15,000 per Mile. Completed and Fully Equipped Railway, 228 miles Long, entirely within the State of Illinois. First Mortgage, Sinking Fund, Gold Bonds of the Springfield and ILLINOIS South-eastern Railway, Interest payable February and August, Free of Government Tax, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.

PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds, representing an unusually light Mortgage upon a Finished Railway, fully Equipped, extending centrally through one of the Richest and most Populous States of the Union, remarkable for the great success of its different Railways, offer unusual inducements to the investor seeking a PROFITABLE AND SAFE SECURITY.

The holder of this Bond has the right to vote at all elections. By the terms of a Traffic Guarantee Contract with the well-known CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, (four of whose Directors, including the President and Vice-President, are also DIRECTORS IN THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.) A large number of these Bonds will be purchased by lot semi-annually at Par and accrued interest, giving the fortunate holders Eleven per cent. Profit on their investment, besides nearly nine per cent. interest.

We respectfully invite the attention of all capitalists to this security, as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and Maps, with full particulars, furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

Financial Agents of the Company.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

FIRE REINSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Cash Capital $500,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

This Company is chartered by the State of New-York; is the first institution of the kind in this country, and is modeled after the Reinsurance Companies so long and favorably known in Germany, Austria and Russia for their large dividends.

There is no personal liability of stockholders.

DIRECTORS:

EMIL SAUER, President German-American Bank.
Gen. JOHN A. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.
THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 52 Wall-st.
WILLIAM MILES, President Sixpenny Savings Bank.
GEO. P. POLLEN, formerly of Pollen & Colgate, No. 9 Waverley-place.
LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, of Jansen, Schmidt & Rupert, No. 68 Broad-st.
FREDK. KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, No. 51 Broad-st.
S. S. MARSHALL, of Marshall & Verplanck, White Plains.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 424 East 23d-st.
THOMAS VARKER, of Lord & Taylor.
LANCASTER UNDERHILL, No. 634 Broadway.
WM. H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, No. 163 Broadway.
JOHN W. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.
C. H. MEDAY, No. 542 Washington-st.
ADAM S. CAMERON, foot of East 23d-st.
JULIEN L. MYERS, of Laurence, Myers & Co., No. 25 South William-st.
S. MORRIS LOCKE, of Locke & Montague, No. 44 Cliff-st.
JAMES C. COURTER, Mayor of the City of Yonkers.
WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, No. 280 West 52d-st.
CHARLES A. SILLIMAN, of Silliman & Co., No. 17 Coenties-slip.
OSCAR SMEDBERG, Counselor-at-law, No. 43 Wall-st.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, President.
JOHN W. DIX, Vice-President.

SAMUEL L. PARSONS, Secretary.
Temporary office, No. 163 Broadway.

The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners by the Board of Directors to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the "Fire Reinsurance Company," and will open books for such subscriptions on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872, at the German-American Bank, No. 120 Broadway.

EMIL SAUER.
WILLIAM MILES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

The Bonds are due Oct. 1, 1889. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Whole amount of the loan $500,000.

The Road runs from Leavenworth to Atchison, Kansas, is 151-1000 miles, and is leased to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri until Dec. 31, 1889. By the terms of this lease the Leavenworth, Atchison and North-western Railroad receives 45 per cent. of the gross earnings, but not less than $2,800 per annum.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI AGREES TO DEPOSIT THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Road has been in operation under this lease for the past two years.

We can, therefore, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class security in every respect, and advise investment in them, as we are enabled to offer them at the LOW PRICE OF 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 23 Broad-st.
NORTHRUP & CHICK, No. 6 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, } STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 9, 1872.

The stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the city of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of September, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 23th inst.

A YOUNG MAN OF OVER TEN YEARS experience as book-keeper, cashier, correspondent, &c., in first-class houses, of general business experience, competent, and in every way trustworthy, desires the position of secretary or treasurer in some corporation, or similar, active, responsible and permanent position in which entire bond would invest in a good establishment; unquestionable references given. Address E. E., Box 127 *Times* Office.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, } No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, 1872, at 12 M. S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by

HANNA BROS.,

No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 7 New-st.

Investment securities a specialty.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND R. R. BONDS,

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, 1st Mortgage, gold, 7s.

NEW-YORK & OSWEGO, Convertible (and 2d Mortgage) 7s.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND, 1st Mortgage, gold, 7s.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND, 2d Mortgage, 7s.

MONTCLAIR R. R., 1st Mortgage, gold, 7s.

For sale by

UTLEY & BOWEN,

NO. 4 WALL-ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

CHARTERED 1858.

AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, $6,075,000 00.

Interest commences Oct. 1 on deposits made on or before that day.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 185 Chatham-square, and No. 62 New-Bowery, NEW-YORK.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 1 will receive interest as from that day.

INTEREST WILL BE COMPUTED MONTHLY on all sums of $1 and upward.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1.

ASSETS, $10,358,279 85.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK, Chartered by the United States.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF $2 PER SHARE ON the stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable at the office of the Company, No. 348 Bowery, on the 10TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT. The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of September and reopened on the 10th day of October next.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the 6th day of June, 1872.—Present, Hon. George C. Barrett, Justice.—GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY, against THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Henry P. Freeman, Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company, and it appearing to this Court that it is necessary and proper that an order should be made herein in accordance with the prayer of said petition. Now on motion of Stephen W. Gaines, attorney for said receiver, it is ordered that a notice be published in the New-York daily *Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, once a week for six months, requiring all the creditors of the said the Market Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution which shall be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the same manner, and for the same time, as hereinbefore directed for the publication of said notice. And it is further ordered that John H. Platt, Esq., a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order; that such publication be made under his direction, and that all the creditors exhibit their claims to him; that the said referee hear and determine any claims that may be contested, and that he may be at liberty to report to this Court from time to time as he may deem proper, and it is further ordered that the said receiver may apply to this Court at any time for further directions in this suit.

Notice to creditors of the Market Fire Insurance Company.—To all whom it may concern.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY against THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, at my office, No. 40 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 20th day of December, 1872.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1872.

je8-law6m8 JOHN H. PLATT Referee.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY Of New-York.—MARY A. CHISOLM, Plaintiff, against ROSANNA H. FARRELL, widow of William Farrell, Thomas J. Farrell and William H. Farrell, Defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant, Thomas J. Farrell: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 17 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug 23, 1872. J. CODDINGTON,

Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 17 Wall-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 27th day of August, 1872.

J. CODDINGTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Horatio Gomes vs. the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1872, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to present the same in writing to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, at No. 123 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September, 1872; and that in default of such claimants presenting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the said action and proceeding or of any distribution of the assets of the said company which may be made therein.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY —NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK, Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.

8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.

10:40 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.

5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:50 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:50 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Sept. 16, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown, Rochester and Montreal.

10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express to Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.

11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.

4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.

5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.

8:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1872, TRAINS WILL LEAVE ROOSEVELT AND GRAND STREET FERRIES AS FOLLOWS:

8:30 A. M.—Mail to Patchogue, via stage to Fire Place.

10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.

1:00 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon until Oct. 1.

3:30 P. M.—Express to Patchogue, stage to Fire Place.

4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.

5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.

6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Far Rockaway. All trains connect with Hempstead.

WALTER HOMAN, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK H